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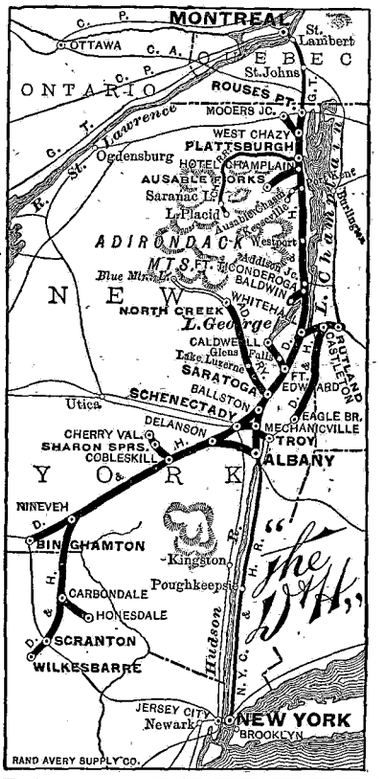

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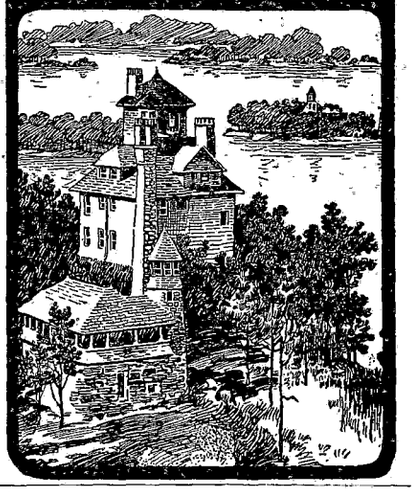

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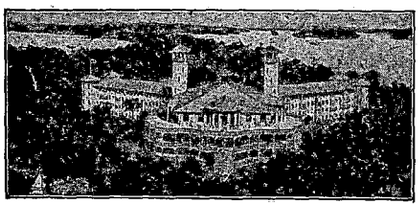

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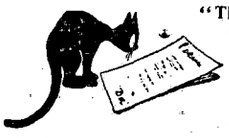

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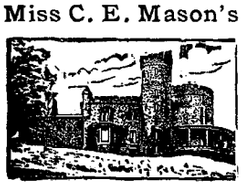

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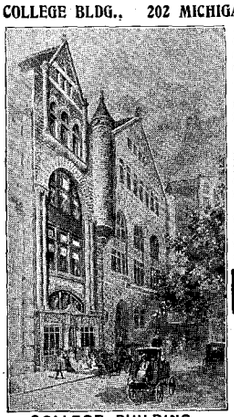

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

CLEVELAND, BRYAN, AND DEMOCRATIC DISCORD.

DEMOCRATS of every stripe seem to be sincerely anxious for a reunion of their riven party, but there is still an ominous disagreement as to how this result shall be attained. The comments on the recent deliverances of ex-President Cleveland and Mr. Bryan show that the Cleveland wing of the party still regard Mr. Bryan with aversion, and that the Bryan wing hold Mr. Cleveland in equal disesteem. Mr. Cleveland's call to harmony, therefore, has sent the more radical "Bryanites" flying in the opposite direction, while Mr. Bryan's counterblast has stirred the conservatives to new opposition to him. All of which goes to show, in the opinion of such a keen discerner of matters political as the Springfield *Republican*, "that neither to the one nor to the other can the Democracy look for leadership in the rehabilitation movement." The hopeful feature of the situation, from a Democratic point of view, lies in the fact that the bitter dislike appears to extend only to these two leaders, while the rank and file of the two wings are anxious for reconciliation, and are searching for a common ground on which they can again present an unbroken front to their political foe.

Mr. Cleveland, in his speech at the Tilden Club dinner in New York, June 19, presented the issues of the trusts and the tariff as the ones on which the party might most hopefully unite, and then used the following language, which is pretty generally taken as a thinly veiled allusion to Mr. Bryan and his tenets:

"We were never more ready to do enthusiastic battle than now, if we can only be marshaled outside the shadow of predestined defeat.

"Is it too much to ask our leaders to avoid paths that are known to lead to disaster? Is it too much to ask that proven errors be abandoned, and that we be delivered from a body of death and relieved from the burden of issues which have been killed by the decrees of the American people? Ought we not to be fed upon something better than the husks of defeat? If these questions are met in an honest, manly fashion I believe it will be productive of the best kind of Democratic harmony."

Mr. Hill was more conciliatory. In his speech on the same occasion, after a favorable reference to Mr. Cleveland, he said:

"We should have been glad to welcome that other distinguished Democrat who hails from the great West—our honored standard-bearer in the last two Presidential elections—that able and eloquent Democratic orator, Mr. Bryan, of Nebraska, had he been able to be present on this occasion. We have no criticism to make of any Democrat in the land."

Four days passed, and then Mr. Bryan gave to the press his reply to Mr. Cleveland. Referring to the latter as an "ex-Democrat," he declared that "there can be no such thing as harmony between men like him and those who believe in Democratic principles," and he continued in part as follows:

"He secured his nomination in 1892 by a secret bargain with the financiers; his committee collected from the corporations and spent the largest campaign fund the party ever had; he filled his cabinet with corporation agents and placed railroad attorneys on the United States Bench, to look after the interests of their former clients. He turned the Treasury over to a Wall-Street syndicate and the financial member of his official family went from Washington to become the private attorney of the man who forced (?) the Treasury Department to sell him government bonds at 105, and then resold them at 117. He tried to prevent the adoption of the income tax provision, he refused to sign the only tariff reform message passed since the war, and while thundering against the trusts in his messages, did even less than Knox has done to interfere with their high-handed methods.

"His Administration, instead of being a fountain of Democracy, sending forth pure and refreshing streams, became a stagnant pool, from whose waters foul vapors arose—poisonous to those who lingered near.

"Having debauched his party, he was offended by its effort to reform, and gave comfort to the enemy. Virginius killed his daughter to save her chastity; Cleveland stabbed his party to prevent its return to the paths of virtue.

"And now, still gloating over his political crimes, he invites the party to return to him and apologize for the contempt which it has expressed for him. Will it? Not until the principles of Jefferson are forgotten and the works of Jefferson cease to inspire."

Turning now to the Democratic comments on these utterances, one finds the New York *Journal* (Dem.) ready to accept Mr. Cleveland's advice, but remarking that "it would come with a better grace from any other man in the United States," for it is "hard to view him in any other light than the worst foe the party has had since the slaveholders wrecked it." The New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.), on the other hand, rejoices over Mr. Bryan's invective because "it is as plain as a pikestaff that he now feels and knows that the party is resolved to turn from him and heed him no more." "Bryan is finding his level," remarks the Brooklyn *Eagle* (Ind. Dem.). It seems to the Pittsburg *Post* (Dem.) that "Mr. Cleveland is looking to the future, while Mr. Bryan is turning to the past," and the Hartford *Times* (Ind. Dem.) exclaims: "If a Democrat can not utter such sentiments as Mr. Cleveland expressed on Thursday night without becoming the object of vituperation on the part of other men claiming to be Democrats, then heaven help an organization afflicted with such a surplus of malignity and bedevilment!" The Indianapolis *Sentinel*, which has for years been the strongest Bryan paper of the Middle West, regards Mr. Cleveland's advice as "good sense," and says that "it may waken antagonism in some quarters, but we ask the man who feels any antagonism to think it over." The opposition of Mr. Bryan is regarded by the Detroit *Free Press* (Ind. Dem.) as futile. He "can not stop this movement toward a revitalized Democracy," it says, and hints further that "the man that recklessly thrusts himself between the two approaching blades of the shears is certain to sustain painful injuries." The Milwaukee *Journal* (Dem.) declares in figurative language that Mr. Cleveland's address "is the keynote

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and sets the pace for the party," and the Chicago *Chronicle* thinks the "manifestations of wrath and uncharitableness" that have been evoked are deplorable. The Salt Lake *Herald* (Dem.) calls upon the party to forget Mr. Cleveland's past and to follow his advice; but the Denver *Times* (Dem.) remarks:

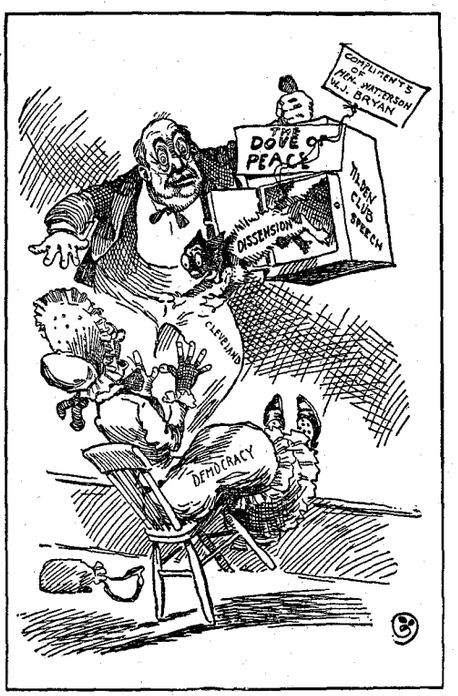
"There are doubtless some idolators of Grover Cleveland still left in this broad land, but they are chiefly confined to the Eastern section of the country. When he entered office he was a follower and avowed disciple of Samuel J. Tilden; when he quitted it he left behind him a disrupted and disorganized party, and as a leader was thoroughly despised and repudiated. He was never the President of the whole people, or even of his whole party. Going into office with the loudest pretense of virtue, he left it with his integrity more than questioned.

"Doubtless in the process of time the Democratic Party will gather itself together and present a united front to its old-time political enemy, but it is idle to talk of such a consummation so long as Grover Cleveland remains above the sod and his trusty tongue continues to do business at the old stand."

Looking to the Southern press, one finds the Richmond *Dispatch* (Dem.) looking for a new leader, and declaring that success will come "under a leadership not obnoxiously entangled with either side of the main question which in the two Bryan campaigns disorganized the party." As for Mr. Bryan, he "has brought nothing but disaster," says the Richmond *Times* (Dem.), and if the party would succeed, "it must cut loose from him entirely." "Bryan is waning to the obscurity from whence he came," observes the pro-Cleveland Charleston *Post* (Dem.), "and again the Democracy turns to the man who led it to victory and administered its trust with honor." Not so, however, thinks the Columbia *State* (Dem.), which refers to Cleveland and Hill as bushwhackers, and predicts that "6,000,000 Democrats will hold it to be true that Bryan, fighting the battles of his party during six years in every doubtful State, is not less deserving of its confidence in matters of leadership than Cleveland, who sulked in sullenness and in all that time spoke only for doubt and disintegration." And the Atlanta *Constitution* (Dem.) observes: "Unfortunately, Mr. Cleveland never appears as a party adviser without his broad phylactery and his 'holier than thou' speeches. He does not appear to feel that in the casting up of its accounts the Democracy has quite a score of 'proven errors' charged to his account. It is what he lost to the party that it has been seeking ever since to regain."

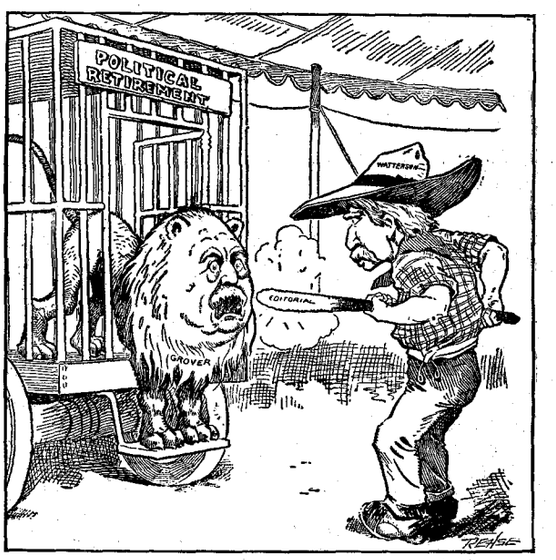
It seems clear to the Macon *Telegraph* (Dem.) that "the drift of Democratic sentiment throughout the country is away from Bryanism and back to the old moorings," and the Mobile *Register* declares that "the time has come to cut adrift from Mr. Bryan." The Birmingham *Ledger* (Dem.) thinks it best to disregard both Bryan and Cleveland and "to consider them eliminated and talk of harmony without talking of them," while the Houston *Posl* (Dem.) expresses a belief that such "harmony meetings" as this one in New York are of doubtful value. The New Orleans *Picayune* (Dem.) thinks it "scarcely possible" that Mr. Bryan "can for a third time drive a long-eared Democracy to defeat," and the Nashville *American* avers that "Mr. Bryan is as the thing that was—as the hour which passes in the night." The Nashville *Banner* (Ind. Dem.) and the Memphis *Scimitar* (Dem.) come out strongly in support of Mr. Cleveland, but the Louisville *Post* (Dem.) believes that the mass of the party is still with the Nebraskan. "In our judgment," says *The Post*, "the men who spoke at the banquet of the Tilden Club last night do not speak, even in their combined influences, for one-third of the six million Democrats who followed Mr. Bryan."

The Louisville *Courier-Journal*, one of the foremost Democratic papers in the country, views Mr. Cleveland in much the same light as two other leading Democratic papers already quoted, the New York *Journal* and the Atlanta *Constitution*. Mr. Watterson's paper pays its respects to the ex-President in two columns of vigorous English, starting off with the remark that "the Democratic party is not so rich either in leadership or in position of strategic advantage that it can afford to reject good counsels from any quarter; but surely it has the right to draw the line on Grover Cleveland." And to quote another sentence: "It is enough to declare that he found the party, what Mr. Tilden had made it, a moral unit; a great, compact body of fighting men; and that, having twice betrayed it—



IT WAS THE CAT.
Mr. Cleveland thought he was liberating the dove of peace, but—— —*The Columbus Dispatch.*

POLITICAL GRAVITY.
—*The Chicago Inter Ocean.*



WATTERSON: "Get back inside!"
—*The St. Paul Pioneer Press.*

REPUBLICAN CARICATURES OF DEMOCRATIC LEADERS.

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we will not say consciously betrayed it—for his own selfish ends, he left it, leaderless and divided, to the mercy of the winds and waves of factionism, called into being by his own lack of generosity and foresight."

THE PRESIDENT'S DEFENSE OF GENERAL WOOD.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S address at the Harvard commencement last week has aroused remark by the enthusiastic personal tribute paid by him to General Wood, Civil Governor Taft, and Secretary Root. His words concerning General Wood partook of the nature of a defense as well as a eulogy, direct reference being made to recent attacks upon the general. In the cases of Secretary Root and Governor Taft no similar severe assault has been made, and some of the papers are disposed to regard the President's praise of them as correct but somewhat superfluous. The reference to General Wood, therefore, elicits the most comment. Speaking of the duty of college men to render better service to the public because of their training, he said:

"I want to speak of three men who during the last three or four years have met that requirement—of a graduate of Hamilton College, Elihu Root; of a graduate of Yale, Governor Taft, and of a fellow Harvard man, Leonard Wood—men who did things, did not say how they should do them, but did them themselves; men who have met that greatest of our national needs, the need for the service that can not be bought, the need for the service that can only be rendered by the man willing to forego the material advantages, for it has got to be given at the man's own material cost. When in England they get a man to do what Lord Cromer did in Egypt, when a man returns as Lord Kitchener will return from South Africa, they give him a peerage and a great sum of money. He receives large and tangible reward. And our Cromers, our men of that stamp, come back to the country, and, if they are fortunate, they go back to private life with the privilege of taking up what they can find of the strings left loose when they sundered their old connections, and if they are unfortunate they are accused of maladversion in office—not an accusation that hurts them, but an accusation that brands with infamy every man who makes it, and that reflects but ill on the country in which it is made.

"Leonard Wood four years ago went to Cuba, has served there ever since, has rendered services to that country of the kind that if performed three thousand years ago would have made him a hero mixed up with the Sun-God in various ways, a man who devoted his whole life to these four years, and who thought of nothing else, did nothing else save to try to bring up the standard of political and social life in that island; to clean it physically and morally; to make justice even and fair in it; to found a school system that should be akin to our own; to teach the people after four centuries of misrule that there were such things as governmental righteousness and honesty and fair play for all men on their merits as men. He did all that. He is a man of slender means. He did it on his pay as an army officer, and as governor of the island. Sixty millions of dollars passed through his hands, and he came out having had to draw on his slender capital in order that he might come out even when he left the island. Credit to him? Yes, in a way. In another no particular credit, because he was built so that he could do nothing else. He came out having done that, and having devoted himself as disinterestedly to the good of the Cuban people in all their relations as man could. He has come back here, and has been attacked, forsooth, by people who are not merely unworthy of having their names coupled with his, but who are incapable of understanding the motives that have spurred him on to bring honor to this republic."

The President went on to speak of Governor Taft's devotion to his work in the Philippines, and of the "wonderful ability, industry, and conscientiousness" with which Secretary Root has faced the responsibilities of his office.

The suggestion that General Wood has been under-rewarded for his services is disputed by several papers that are entirely friendly toward him. "The favor shown to General Wood," says the New York *Mail and Express*, "has been, and still is, extraordinary," and it observes that the idea that these three men "should have favors and decorations comparable with those of Kitchener, Milner, and Cromer jars on the American sense." The New York *Evening Post* says:

"But, strictly on the professional side, General Wood's advancement has been phenomenal, his reward glittering. Four years ago he was an army surgeon; now he has been promoted over the heads of five hundred of his seniors in the regular army to be a brigadier-general, with every prospect of becoming general commanding. And it is this splendid and almost unparalleled rise that the President intimates is meager, and almost offset by the fact that General Wood has not been able to live on his salary and allowances! What the General himself thought of pecuniary inducements, compared with the great prize he has won, was shown in his deliberate refusal of a civilian position estimated to be worth $35,000 a year."

Another part of the President's speech is handled as follows by the Baltimore *News*:

"He is never content with praising his men of action, and blaming those who criticize them unjustly. He is always itching to express his low opinion of criticism as such. 'I want to speak,' he said in yesterday's speech, 'of three men who during the past three or four years have met that requirement . . . men who did things; did not say how they should do them, but did them themselves.' This is an extremely familiar note in Mr. Roosevelt's utterances, and it is getting to be an extremely tiresome one. If it means anything, it means that anybody who is not bossing the job of putting the Philippines in order, or into a semblance of order, should hold his peace in awe-struck admiration of the man who is; that the man whose activity consists in saying how things should be done is a poor creature not worthy to be thought of in this strenuous world. Such a doctrine is absurd in a country of free institutions, which is only another name for a country governed by public opinion; and it is an especially preposterous doctrine to be dinning into the ears of young college graduates. For every one of them who will be in a position to 'do things' in the government of the country, there will be a hundred whose duty it will be to help say how things should be done. Whether a thing is right or wrong when it is done is not a less important matter than whether it is done at all; and college men should be the last to belittle the former question."

OPERATORS' PROFITS AND MINERS' WAGES.

A WIDE reading of the comments on the coal strike reveals a prevalent feeling that an employee is in a sense a silent partner in his employer's business, and a conviction that when the employer makes large profits, the employee should receive more pay. President Baer, of the Philadelphia and Reading, tacitly admitted this principle when he offered the officials of the miners' union the privilege of examining the company's books to see if the company could afford to raise wages. And the newspapers are discussing the merits of the present strike for all the world as if there was, unwritten but in force, a law compelling profit-sharing. Such a paper, for instance, as the New York *Journal of Commerce* says that President Mitchell, of the miners' union, "has plenty of support in his statement that anthracite mining is a highly lucrative business," and that "the mines have paid and are now paying large profits to their owners," and it thinks that these statements "call for some further information from the operators." Further, the idea seems to be abroad that the employers should take an interest in the bodily welfare of the men, and that when the cost of living increases, wages should be increased. *The Journal of Commerce* and the New York *Evening Post* discuss the merits of the miners' request on this basis, the former deciding against them, the latter in their favor. In fact, the great majority of newspapers, the country over, discuss the merits of the strike as if the employer were in duty bound to

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treat his men in a paternal and cooperative way, and not according to the law of supply and demand.

So prevalent is this feeling that such a comment as the following one from the Chicago *Journal* acquires interest and prominence by its difference in tone from the rest. To quote:

"Strong as President Mitchell's appeal may be to the sentimental side of the public and to the generosity of the operators, it will have but little effect in terminating the dispute. Assets of this sort are not available in business transactions. A man can get nothing on them at the bank. 'Business is business' is a maxim that often has a cruel sound and still more cruel results, but it is supposed that no other will answer when it comes to transactions involving money and property. The Sermon on the Mount serves well as a guide for Sundays and holidays, and in deeds of charity, but when it comes to the other days of the week 'devil take the hindmost' is the only workable hypothesis.

"This accounts for the attitude of the operators, to which may be added the recollection of two years ago. There is undoubtedly a touch of resentment if not of revenge in the present policy of non-arbitration maintained by them.

"Two years ago they were 'held up' by the miners and forced to consent to the miners' terms. Taking advantage of the Presidential election then impending, the miners' union, under the leadership of President Mitchell and his associates, demanded an advance in wages and other concessions. A strike at such a time in all probability meant the defeat of McKinley, and an enormous influence was brought to bear on the operators, forcing them to yield.

"They have not forgotten that humiliation and are not likely to, and they intend, if possible, to give the union a fatal blow. It has already shown signs of disintegration, and a few more weeks of idleness will bring a majority of the men to terms.

"President Mitchell himself sees this, and his only answer is that, supposing the union is broken up at this time, it will grow again.

"We sincerely hope that the contest will not proceed to such extremities, but that President Mitchell and the other leaders will be wise enough to advise the men to go back to work.

"They, too, will have to abide their time."

President Mitchell appeals to the sentiment noticed above in his statement made public last week. He presents figures to show that the mine-owners received nearly $28,000,000 more for their product last year than the year before, and says: "In view of the fact that this enormous increase in the selling price of coal has been extorted from the consumer by the coal trust, can any one say that the demands of the strikers for a small portion of the increased wealth their labor has produced are unreasonable or unwarranted?" He also pleads the high death-rate among the miners as a reason why wages should be raised, remarking that "it is a matter of record that eight times as many men and boys are killed and injured annually in the anthracite coal-mines of Pennsylvania as were killed and injured from the American ranks in the Spanish-American war in Cuba." He also says:

"For more than twenty-five long years the anthracite coal-mine workers of Pennsylvania have chafed and groaned under the most intolerable and inhumane conditions of employment imaginable. Their average annual earnings have been less than those of any other class of workmen in the United States, notwithstanding the fact that their work is more hazardous and the cost of living greater than in any other important American industry.

"The total number of persons employed in and around the anthracite coal-mines is 147,500; they are employed never to exceed 200 days in any one year, and they receive as compensation for their service an average of $1.42 for a ten-hour workday. It will thus be noted that they earn annually less than $300. Such pay may supply a living on a par with some classes of European laborers, but who will say that it is sufficient to support American citizenship or enable parents to educate and properly maintain their families?

"True it is that a ten-per-cent. increase in wages was granted by the coal operators as a strike concession two years ago; but it is also true that a large portion of this ten-per-cent. was paid back to the companies to buy the suppression of an old powder grievance. Moreover, according to reliable commercial agencies, the cost of living has increased, particularly in the purchase of foodstuffs, from thirty to forty per cent., so that the purchasing power of a miner's earnings is less now than before the strike of 1900."

Mr. Mitchell is answered along the same line of argument by the New York *Mail and Express* as follows:

"If the mine workers have been chafing and groaning for twenty-five years 'under the most intolerable and inhumane conditions of employment imaginable,' how does it happen that so many of them have remained in the anthracite region, while there have been such large opportunities for labor elsewhere? One of the difficulties of the situation has been an excess of workmen in that region. What is it that has attracted them and kept them there, if conditions were so hard? There is no escape from competition in labor any more than in capital, and the hardest fight of the Miners' Union is against labor competition rather than capital oppression.

"Not only were a large proportion of the union miners opposed to entering upon the present strike, but non-union men are deterred from taking up the work only by boycott and systematic intimidation. Would this be so if the conditions of mine working, including the hours of labor and the average pay for the year, made it such an undesirable occupation compared with others that are open? Mr. Mitchell claims that the miners are a law-abiding class, and they have been restrained with fair success thus far from outbreaks of extreme violence; but the strike has been largely maintained by interfering with the lawful right of men to work on their own terms and of other men to employ them and to conduct their business in peace. The matter has been allowed to drag too long, and too many things have happened in the last six weeks, in silent disregard of the rights and interests of the public, to make an appeal for sympathy at this time very effective."

ENGLAND'S STRICKEN KING.

THE disposition apparent in the American papers to treat lightly the elaborate coronation ceremonial was abruptly sobered last week by the news of the King's illness and surgical operation. The cheerful tone of the physicians' bulletins, while dispelling from many minds the earlier fear for the King's life, is compared by others with the equally cheerful tone of those from President McKinley's bedside, and those in which for ten weeks President Garfield was reported "better." However his illness may terminate, the King's reported wish to "go to the Abbey" at the risk of his life, rather than disappoint the people, has won no little admiration for him, while even in this democratic country there is a touch of pity for the man who had waited sixty years for the crown, to be stricken by the hand of fate two days before his expected coronation. The King's illness has brought the Prince of Wales rather suddenly before the public eye, and has brought out many reviews of Edward's reign.

Altho Edward has been on the throne less than eighteen months, it is believed by some that he has enlarged the influence of the crown, as manifested by his success in ending the Boer war, a war that Victoria tried in vain to prevent. As for his personal influence and character the Washington *Post* says:

"Edward has been a noble and high-minded gentleman always. During the long years—almost half a century—of his apprenticeship he has set the example of a genuine chivalry of conduct. With him '*noblesse oblige*' has been more than a mere phrase; it has been a law. An ideal prince, a man no less than a monarch, he has drawn to him not only the reverence but the friendship and affection of his subjects. He has had his intimates like any private citizen; he has mingled freely and unaffectedly with them. The people have known him at close quarters. His virtues and weaknesses have been open to inspection. But from first to last, throughout the long period of his 'apparency,' he has won admirers—made new ties and strengthened old ones—and all this by force of his personal and private

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KING EDWARD IN HIS CORONATION ROBES.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA IN HER CORONATION ROBES.

PRINCESS VICTORIA, PRINCE EDWARD (HEIR EXPECTANT), AND PRINCE ALBERT.

GEORGE FREDERICK ERNEST ALBERT, PRINCE OF WALES.

VICTORIA MAY, PRINCESS OF WALES.

THE BRITISH ROYAL LINE.

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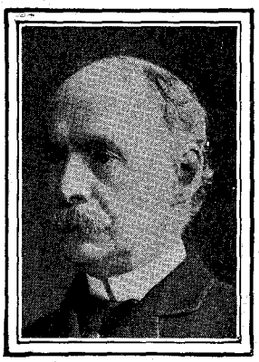
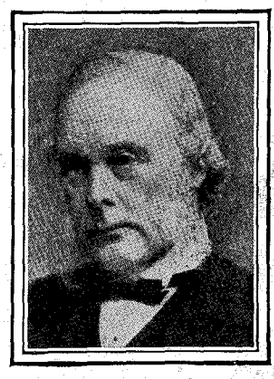
qualities. He is beloved and honored, not so much because he is King as because he is a kind, considerate, brave, and honorable gentleman. There is, beyond all this, something peculiarly pathetic in the untoward consummation which now confronts us. He might have been crowned long months ago had he so willed it. Of course, the coronation would have been a form and nothing more. He was King and he reigned, without the celebrations and the mummery which were to have taken place to-morrow. But in reverence for his august mother, whose heart had been broken and whose death hastened by the appalling tragedy in South Africa, he had postponed his coronation until that frightful blot could be erased from England's 'scutcheon. For him, as for Victoria, the bloodshed, the rapine, and the desolation involved in the war upon the Orange and the Transvaal republics poisoned his peace of mind and turned to dust upon his lips the glory of his accession to the greatest throne in Europe. He wished his diadem to be the crown of peace. But heaven has willed it that this kind heart should be denied. There he lies—a poor mortal, sorely stricken and brought low. All the crowns and thrones and scepters in the world can not help him now. His chance is the same as that of any beggar in the street. His has been a fine and sweet life, nevertheless. His is a stout and gentle heart. We can pray for him as lovingly as tho he were a neighbor. What more, in his extremity, could befall the proudest autocrat in all the world?"



SIR FRANCIS KNOLLYS,
The King's Private Secretary.

SIR FRANCIS LAKING,



LORD LISTER,
Physicians to the King.

In this time of danger to the King attention is turned to his possible successor. The Prince of Wales has heretofore been little known or thought of in this country, but some favorable comment is made upon his Guildhall speech, after his return from his trip around the world, in which he warned England of her danger from commercial rivals—a speech that Lord Rosebery characterized as "a statesmanlike address." The Boston *Transcript*, however, declares that Prince George "thus far has not developed qualities that differentiate him from the mass of commonplace princes," and the Brooklyn *Standard Union* makes this comment:

"'Tis the wink of an eye, 'tis the draught of a breath,
From the blossom of health to the paleness of death,
From the gilded salon to the bier and the shroud;
Oh! why should the spirit of mortal be proud?"
—*The New York World.*

"Some time ago a newspaper, in commenting on the facial expression of a noted prize-fighter, said it was almost human. Of a kindred character are some of the comments of the newspapers on the Prince of Wales. One rejoices that he has shown a capacity for forming opinions of his own, and another is jubilant because he can speak a little extemporaneously, while the exultation over the fact that he actually learned his business as a sailor and won his present rank rightfully is in a sense pathetic. His countrymen, or his 'subjects,' as he would call them, give thanks that his educational and other useful equipment was received when he was not the Prince of Wales, and therefore had to be fitted to discharge the duties and obligations common to most men. The Duke of Clarence, older brother of the present Prince of Wales, who died some ten years ago, was known as 'Collars and Cuffs,' because of the extremes to which he went in the dudish apparel of the day. If such a person had succeeded to the English throne, and particularly in the hey-dey of his career as a young man about town, without any restraints whatever, the result could have been scarcely less than degrading to the English people. And if the evils resulting from such a succession were confined to its personally humiliating aspects, the country would have occasion to be proud that its system of constitutional government was strong enough to counteract the evils it is in the power even of a masquerading monarch to inflict. When England assumes the name, as well as the form, of a liberty-loving republic, the beginning of the end of all monarchical forms of government shall have come for the Old World."

The King's physicians come in for some severe criticism from the Philadelphia *Medical Journal*, which notes that they "seem to have been most successful in concealing from the public the nature of his Majesty's illness, but with what wise purpose is not very apparent." And it goes on to say:

"That the King was ill for several days before the operation was well known, but the public seems not to have suspected that he had appendicitis. His treatment and mode of life during those several days certainly did not indicate it. He was allowed a measure of liberty which is not usually accorded to a patient with this disease. A man with acute appendicitis, or 'perityphlitis,' is not in a fit condition to be crowned king. The medical world will doubtless be wondering how the evil hour was put off so long, and why in the mean time the sick man was pushed along through the preliminaries for the great state ceremonial.

"Whatever the issue may be, the case of King Edward will be looked upon as an awful example. Whatever the responsibility for delay may be, and wherever it may rest, the case will be an object-lesson to the world—not soon to be forgotten—of the dreadful disadvantages that come from delay.

"We believe that this responsibility does not rest entirely upon the distinguished men who have had the King's case in charge. Statements in the press, which seem to be authentic, indicate that the royal patient himself opposed the operation until the alternative was bluntly stated to him—the knife or death. The circumstances were altogether extraordinary. A nation was waiting for the consummation of a brilliant and exceptional ceremony. There was every temptation to delay and to take chances. The King himself took the chances, and his surgeons should be exempt.

"The object-lesson to the world will have this value—that it will teach how little is to be gained by delay and how great a peril is incurred by it. We have recognized for a long time that

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the teaching and practise in this country on the subject of appendicitis were in advance of those that prevail in Britain. The conservatism there has been extreme. The practise has verged upon timidity. The American rule, we believe, is the better one; and, whether the King lives or dies, this fact will remain proven. If the King lives, it will only be by passing through a great peril which in almost all similar cases can be averted by prompt operation."

CUBAN RECIPROCITY SHELVED.

THAT the Republican Party has wrecked Cuba, and the Cuban dissension wrecked the Republican Party, appears to be the conviction of the Democratic papers. But the Republican papers that oppose aid to Cuba fail to see any such disastrous results. The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.) says that "the new republic will not be ruined by the defeat of this particular concession, or else it is far too delicate to cope, as an independent power, with the lightest of the difficulties that are ahead." "Wrong in principle and wrong in the methods of its advocacy," adds the same paper, "the Cuban concession bill is wisely placed on the shelf by a consistent Republican Congress." That the measure is only on the shelf, and not finally done for, seems to be the general feeling. As the Louisiana *Planter and Sugar Manufacturer* (New Orleans) observes: "If the contest be now abandoned by the reciprocity advocates, it will unquestionably be resumed at the next session of Congress, and the friends of the domestic sugar industry will need to keep their forces all in hand if they would maintain the position we now hold."

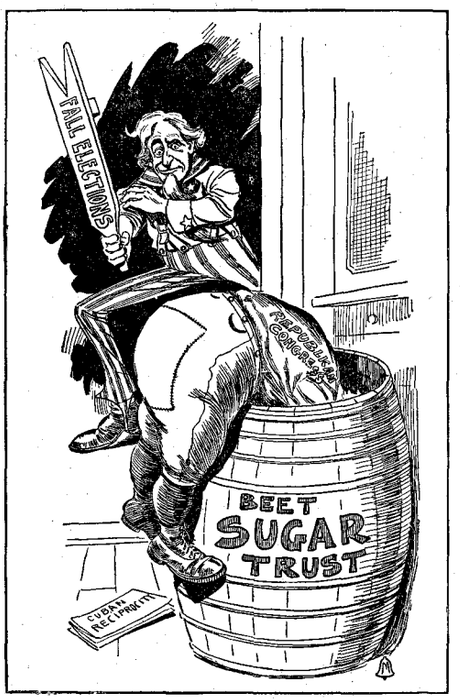
The reciprocity papers, however, are noting with considerable concern the signs of industrial distress in Cuba. President Palma is seeking authority from his congress to borrow $3,500,000 to lend to the farmers to tide them over the crisis. "The country is faced by financial destitution," says the Havana correspondent of the New York *Herald*, and President Palma says in an interview:

"Cuba needs immediate help. There are thousands of men idle and the conditions are bad. We must take some steps to save the sugar industry and stimulate the cattle industry, which we hope to bring back to its former prosperous condition.

"The loan will be taken up in two years. We have worked day and night in the last month to improve the prevailing conditions. Sugar-growers can secure no money from the banks for the coming crop, so that the Government is compelled to come to their rescue by loaning to them enough to raise next season's cane."

Charles M. Pepper, a correspondent who is considered an authority on Cuban matters, says:

"The industrial conditions are bad, and are growing worse. The big sugar plantations are doing almost nothing toward next year's crop, and this throws a large number of people out of work. I have been on many of the plantations and have found them all alike. Commercial circles in Havana are undergoing a distressing crisis, tho but little is said of it publicly. The difficulties of the new government have been increased enormously by the economic situation. President Palma is cutting down expenses by the wholesale, abolishing offices and reducing salaries, and it may be that they will be able to keep the ordinary cost of administration within their income, but that does not meet the real trouble, which is the depression in the sugar industry. The country people are patient and there is little disorder, yet one of the first measures found necessary is to increase the Rural Guard, with the intention of putting General Maximo Gomez at the head of it."

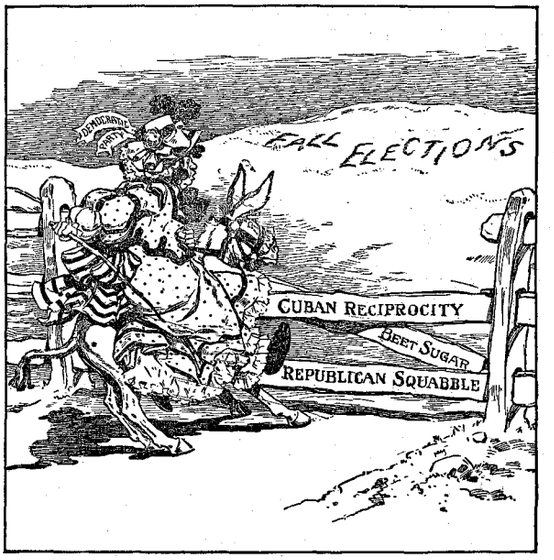


CAUGHT WITH THE GOODS.
—*The Brooklyn Eagle.*

"This is a sorry outcome of a humanitarian war," remarks the Chicago *Record-Herald;* and it leads the New York *Tribune* to pay its respects to the American sugar "ring" in the following vigorous fashion:

"They propose, these sugar monopolists do, to withhold concessions from Cuba until the island is ruined—until

SPAIN: "You don't seem to be any better treated by your new friends than you were by me."
—*The Philadelphia Record.*



"JUMP! IT'S THE CHANCE OF YOUR LIFE!"
—*The New York Herald.*

SOME RESULTS OF THE RECIPROCITY FAILURE.

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plantations and refineries are abandoned and their owners bankrupt. Then they will purchase all such properties at the merest fraction of their real value. Finally, they will in one way or another drag Cuba into this Union as a State; for they expect that the ruined Cubans will either be glad to accept annexation as their only hope for industrial salvation or will revolt again, as they did against Spanish commercial oppression, and thus compel the United States to go in forcibly and take control of the island.

"That is the scheme of the allied sugar trusts, first to ruin Cuba and then to steal the island. It seems to matter nothing to them that thus our nation's honor would be irretrievably besmirched, that a people confiding in and dependent upon us would be betrayed and ruined, that we should be put in peril of another tedious and costly war, and that another pocket-borough State, with alien institutions and difficult social and racial problems, would be pitchforked into this Union to help govern the nation. All they seem to see or to care for is the opportunity of looting Cuba and of getting possession of her sugar plantations and factories for a song. It is now past the eleventh hour. But even yet there is time to balk the consummation of such iniquity. If it is not balked there will one day be a stern reckoning with those responsible, and with those responsible for the failure to balk the scheme as well as with those responsible for its conception and execution; and that day of reckoning may not be far off."

It seems clear to the Democratic press, as noted above, that the Republican Party is staggering toward ruin. It is "on the verge of disruption," declares the Milwaukee *Journal;* and the St. Louis *Republic* says: "The party has reached that point where its most evil men are in the ascendant. A party in this stage of decadence is no longer to be trusted. The Hanna crowd now stands in its true colors before the voters. Its nominee for the Presidency is doomed to defeat as certainly as that the will of the people is still supreme in this country." The Atlanta *Constitution* thinks that the plight of the Republicans is a matter to be treated lightly or flippantly. It refers to them as a "mussed-up party," and goes on:

"The Republican Party just now appears to be in the condition of the famous old canal-boat that—

> Heaved and sot, and sot and heaved,
> And high her rudder flung,
> And every time she sot and heaved
> A wusser leak she sprung!

"Things within the party ranks are not moving with that unctious glide-step that was once their wont, and the band is not playing that jubilant note which always recalls the parade of the Mulligan Guards! The strenuous Mr. Roosevelt insists on doing the hurdle act over the obstructions the more careful leaders of the party put before his headlong purposes. The Senate has developed a strong body of mutineers, and the House is practically at the mercy of the insurgents. The wisely laid schemes of the managers to pass subsidies in aid of campaign contributors have gone astray, and the general appearance of the party program is that of a badly mussed-up parade in the midst of a stampede.

"Republicanism, indeed, has reached the stage where its vagarious policies are in collision. Its practises of opportunism and the necessities of its new ventures in un-American policies have arrived at the point where confusion is inevitable and conflicts of interests are on with desperate insistency. The people are beginning to see in the situation how unjust and dangerous is the politics that is founded on sectionalism and special privileges. The creation of trusts, monopolies, and protected local industries is sure to produce just such internecine warfares within the party as those now waging among the Republicans.

"The conflict of factions for the control of legislation, for the taking of loot, for special licenses to plunder the public treasury or the people at large, is now between the giant interests that Republican favoritism has fostered, and in their greedy endeavors they bid fair to wreck the party. That they will do so should be the eager hope of every true American patriot. The people have been used, abused, cajoled, and plundered by the combination known as the Republican Party until patience under its burdens has ceased to be either virtuous or patriotic. It is the party of the few, the powerful, the un-American in methods and purposes.

"The only relief for the masses of the people lies along the old-fashioned policies of conservative Democracy."

War Possibilities in the West.—The end of one war arouses curiosity as to where the next one will begin. The idea that it might begin in our own Western States probably would not occur to many people in this country; yet such a possibility is broached by two Boer captains of scouts, who have just written a book called "The Mobile Boer." After noting the tremendous advantage which the modern rifle gives to small bodies of men acting on the defensive, they go on to say:

"Five hundred desperate men, armed with rifles using the same ammunition as the Government, placed in Colorado, with two machine guns, and led by men knowing such warfare and country, could cause the mobilization of the American army, form the inhabitants into posses, terrorize the whole West, inflict millions of dollars' damage in life and railroad property, and finally, if necessary, escape over one of the borders without capture, to return when those slower moving States, with their more limited resources, pressed them. A force of men with a price on their heads, or desperate from other causes, familiar with horses and camp life, and in sufficient numbers to sweep by or capture an outpost, present possibilities far more formidable than the Apaches which the American Government had so much trouble to suppress. This supposition flavoring of the dime novel is not presented by us without a knowledge of the territory suggested, and is worthy of contemplation to those who think that the Boer tactics are entirely accounted for by the inefficiency of the English generals."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

I GUESS mine will be a real Panama. It is to cost about $40,000,000.—Uncle Sam.—*The Chicago Tribune.*

SECRETARY ROOT thinks that Gomez is one of the best friends we ever bought up.—*The Memphis Commercial Appeal.*

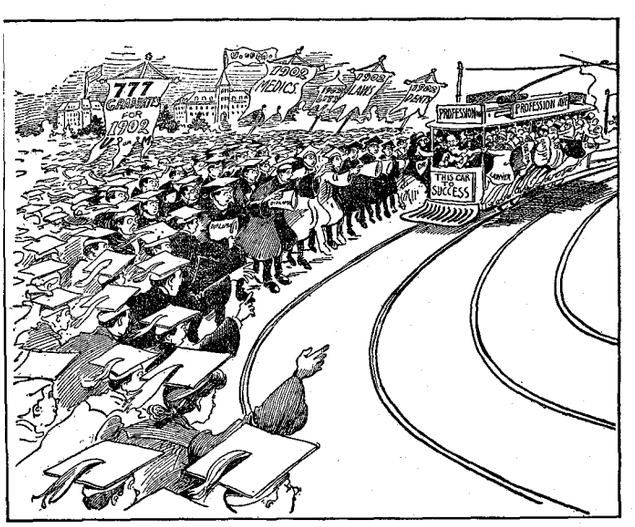
KITCHENER has thanked the Boers. This is no more than right. They were worth $250,000 to him.—*The Chicago Record-Herald.*

IF the Democratic party has to wait for Grover Cleveland and William Jennings Bryan to harmonize, it might as well put up the shutters at once.—*The Boston Transcript.*

TO be sure, to be sure, the pauper labor of Cuba must not be allowed to compete with the free labor of nine-year-old boys on the Michigan beet-farms.—*The Detroit Free Press.*

CONGRESS took the precaution to defer its adjournment long enough to hear what the commencement essayists had to say about these great problems.—*The Washington Star.*

YOU are to understand that Mr. Bryan doesn't want any office. He is going to all this trouble because he loves his keyuntry and would save it from destruction.—*The Chicago Tribune.*



A PROBLEM IN TRANSPORTATION.
—*The Detroit News.*

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LETTERS AND ART.

THE IMPORTANT INFLUENCE OF GERMAN DRAMA.

IN this country, the play is used almost exclusively in productions on the stage. There is very little heard of American or English plays as literary wares for the bookstore or library. But Hauptmann's "Sunken Bell," published in book-form in Germany in 1896, had reached its forty-sixth edition four years later, and other plays like Sudermann's "John the Baptist," "Heimat," and Hauptmann's "Weavers" have had a circulation such as we expect of a popular novel in this country. Considering "The German Drama of To-day," Elizabeth Lee, in *The Cornhill Magazine* (June), remarks upon the national influence of the playhouse in that country:

"The part played by the theater in modern German life can scarcely be overrated. In every town the playhouse is invariably one of the most imposing buildings. Its director is a man of culture and literary instincts, as often as not the author of serious biographical or critical works, and attached to it is a company of competent players. The newspapers concern themselves largely with the theater. To quote Carlyle, they 'are bursting with theatricals.' The German dramatic critic is a person of importance. He fears neither the dramatist nor the actor-manager; he has knowledge and experience, he possesses the true critical instinct and an independent spirit. He takes himself and his office seriously. After a first-night performance he contents himself with brief observations on the acting and setting of the play, reserving for a day or two detailed criticism of the material of the drama, until he has seen it again, or has had time to read it."

The serious ethical and artistic attempt of the German drama this observer sets forth clearly:

"The first aim of most of the modern German dramatists is to produce on the spectator the effect of a piece of contemporary life. He eschews everything that tends to hinder the growth of such an illusion. The dialog has to be before all else natural and simple, it has to suggest or recall unmistakably the every-day talk of more or less every-day people. The conversation must fit the action with the utmost closeness. Without appearance of effort it must reveal the character of the speaker. No word should be bestowed on topics not strictly relevant to the portrayal of the action or character in hand. The elaborated epigrams that do duty for dialog in the contemporary plays of other countries, the theatrical devices of asides, long speeches and monologs, are unknown to the modern German stage. The presentment is thus made startlingly real. We forget we are watching a play, and almost seem to be witnessing an episode in the lives of some or other of our neighbors."

There follows a review of some of the more notable dramatists and dramatic productions now popular in Germany, including Weldenbruch, who is called "the greatest dramatic poet of contemporary Germany," but "not the greatest dramatist"; L'Arronge, a "forerunner of Sudermann"; Hauptman, who shares with Sudermann a foremost place in contemporary German drama; Ludwig Fulda, who "possesses the gift of melodious verse and a sense of pure romance"; and many others more briefly mentioned. A favorite theme of current German drama is noted thus:

"A large portion of contemporary German literature concerns itself with the so-called 'woman question.' Women authors write pamphlets, or novels and plays, which are at bottom treatises on the relations of the sexes, and on the position of women in modern society, and men writers draw portraits of modern women that are sometimes satirical, sometimes sympathetic. The note of Hartleben's comedies, 'Hanna Jagert' and 'Erziehung zur Ehe,' for instance, is 'Despise women,' while Georg Hirschfeld, a disciple of Hauptman, in his plays 'Mütter' and 'Agnes Jordan,' represents women who are strong and wise in adverse circumstances, mothers who are capable of every sacrifice for the sake of their children, and who find happiness in such sacrifice. The type of course is not new, but the setting is."

School life, and educational methods, and military life are mentioned as fertile dramatic subjects. In spite of the array of native talent this writer declares that the German stage warmly welcomes foreign plays. The article concludes with this estimate of German drama:

"Perhaps the distinguishing feature of contemporary German drama is that welded with its solid realism, and its clever analysis of motive, is a sense of the ideal, of the romantic, that is peculiarly an attribute of the German temperament. Not the hardest and most prosaic facts of every-day life, not all the misery of all the world can crush the romance that lurks in every German heart. It may be that the spirit of lyrical poetry, now said to be dead in Germany, has passed into the newer forms of novel and play, and in so doing justifies the German custom of calling novelists and dramatists, as well as poets, by the common term of *Dichter*."

HAS JOURNALISM CEASED TO BE A PROFESSION?

ANY magazine writer searching for trouble can doubtless be accommodated by writing up the faults and failings of the press. Mr. Brook Fisher, writing in *The Atlantic Monthly* (June), takes no pains to sugar-coat the disparaging remarks which he has to make about modern journalism in America, and, naturally, his remarks have not been allowed to pass undisputed. Drawing upon the figures of the latest census, Mr. Fisher notes the increasing dimensions of the newspaper business, and then comments as follows upon the change that has come into journalism in late years. He writes:

"The parent stock on which had been grafted this flaunting saffron efflorescence, now running wild and luxuriant, was a class of journals that just before had appeared in the larger cities of the country, East and West—published, not as newspapers generally had hitherto been established, to advance political ends and champion public causes, but primarily, indeed solely, for the profits to be made in the publishing of them. In this development of 'modern journalism' a great change was accomplished before anybody realized it, or at all events reckoned upon the gravity of the necessary consequences. The initiative had been transferred from editor to publisher; the editor no longer hired the publisher—the publisher hired the editor. The projectors of this new sort of newspaper substituted means for end; put the cart before the horse. They eschewed politics and all taking sides on serious questions, and set themselves to being merely 'newsy,' 'gossipy,' and entertaining. Their tactics were all directed frankly and openly to one objective point—the large circulation that brings advertising into the counting-room.

"In their editorial proclamations in especially prominent type they asserted nothing so frequently or so emphatically as the growth of their circulation and advertising business. In these papers the public press abdicated its public character and functions, and practically became a mechanical industry and commercial enterprise. Now industrial and commercial enterprise is nothing base. But journalism had hitherto pretended to be a profession; not business prestige, not commercial success, but intellectual abilities and moral qualities, gave it its force and vitality."

The editor of this modern newspaper "ruled by the counting-room" is further unfavorably contrasted with the former generations of editors:

"The American people did not always respect Horace Greeley's enthusiasms—sometimes hooted at his foibles. The English even took the liberty of putting very distinguished radical editors like Leigh Hunt and John Wilkes into prison. Perhaps Ben Franklin and the great Dr. Samuel Johnson, as editors, were not to be taken seriously always, and they would doubtless have agreed to this themselves. But such journalists of the elder day were dignity itself, any one of them you please a Pericles of distinction, leadership, and power, compared with the editor of

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a modern newspaper with its mainspring in the counting-room. Indeed, the editor of such a paper can hardly be said to exist in the old sense of the word; the sheet is practically minus a real editor, and hence of course has no editorial opinion. In the old place of editor is the business manager for the capital stock of the enterprise, and any opinions are what the business demands in the view of the one really responsible man, to wit, the business man whose main function it is to make contracts for advertising, for paper supply, for fifty-thousand-dollar presses, and for the huge labor force of the establishment, mechanical and intellectual, to earn dividends of twenty to fifty per cent. His chief responsibility, however, lies in his supervision of the editors, so that their indiscretions may not reduce the circulation or offend important interests."

Mr. Fisher enriches the English tongue by the invention of a new word to describe the editorial page of the modern newspaper:

"Of course there will be the usual quantum of matter that looks like editorials, but on examination it is found to be what might well be patented under the name of editorialene. Editorialene shrewdly selects men of straw to trample upon. It enunciates axiomatic platitudes with a ponderous affectation of wisdom. It 'socks it to the satraps' of a safe distance in the past and a safe geographical remoteness. It also twitters sprightly commonplaces about minor moralities. But you will seek it in vain for direct, courageous, helpful dealing with the burning questions, the political and social and local issues really engrossing the best minds of the community."

The failure of the American metropolitan journals to publish the congressional debates, and the disproportionate attention given to trivial sensations, lead to the conclusion that "compared with the great London daily papers, the chief New York dailies are essentially local sheets." The writer hints at a remedy which the public has in its own hands:

"Now between the timorous inanity of the respectable commercialized press and the insanity of the yellow journalism, where is the chance for light and leading for this newspaper-reading country? If the salt has lost its savor, wherewith shall this great democracy get the relish for public issues necessary for the proper digestion of the elements of the exacting problems of self-government? It is possible that as a consequence of the smothering of free and independent editorial expression by the characteristic and necessary conservatism of the commercial instincts of the counting-room, representing the capital involved in the vast plants of daily newspapers, public opinion will have to turn to the weekly press."

The New York *Times* considers this criticism deserving of a sharp and extended reply. Under the caption "Paul Parrot's Views on the Press," *The Times* (June 15) attacks Mr. Fisher in much the same lively fashion as that which characterized the utterances of the old-time editors in expressing their personal opinions of one another. It says:

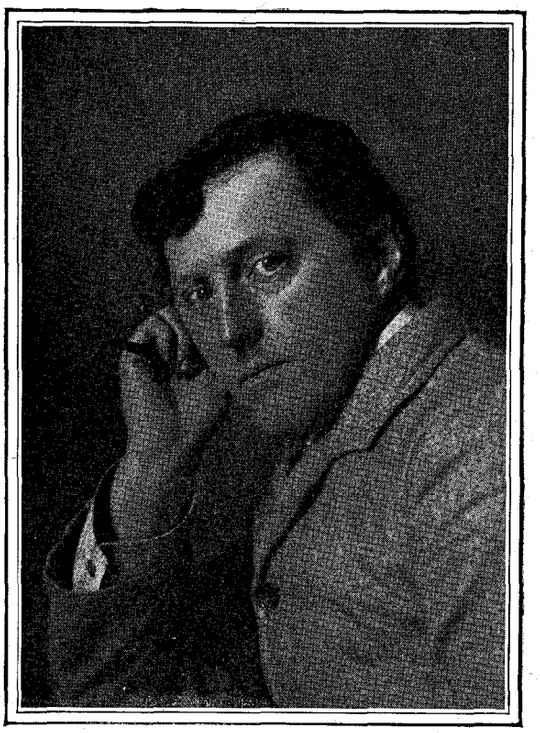
"He may have been permitted at some time to write in a newspaper office where his fantastically bad English was atoned for by the capacity to express himself glibly upon subjects of which he knew nothing. But it is impossible that he should ever have held a place which opened to him the smallest opportunity to discern the motives of editorial policy and business management. Yet to call Mr. Fisher a charlatan might do him an injustice. We shall let him off easy by assuming that, like poor Poll, he merely repeats what he has heard others say; and we should let him off altogether did not the standing of the magazine through which he misinstructs the public give to his article a title to attention not conferred by any merit of its own."

Defending the press from Mr. Fisher's charge of commercialism, *The Times* asserts, on the other hand, their independence and incorruptibility:

"There is not a newspaper in Boston or New York which any man not a fool would have the hardihood to approach with a suggestion that he be allowed to use its columns corruptly for pay. Politicians and promoters not infrequently offer a million or two for a controlling interest in an influential newspaper. We presume there is not a newspaper in New York that has not been approached with such offers. If they are conducted only to make money, their sordid owners must be incredibly foolish not to sell out and retire with their spoil. . . . There are times, it is true, when the wearied editor would be grateful for the help of the business manager or of the fireman to help him dispose of the flood of manuscripts in which high-souled but hen-minded reformers attempt the discussion of innovating principles. Nevertheless, there are a good many newspapers of the first class which hospitably open their columns to crude exposition of principles half thought out by minds incapable of thinking through any subject."

AN ATTACK ON STEPHEN PHILLIPS.

THE recent success in London at Her Majesty's Theater of Mr. Stephen Phillips's drama of "Herod," and the enthusiasm that has greeted his "Paolo and Francesca," both at this theater and at the St. James's, has elicited an unusual amount both of criticism and eulogy of this author's work. A rather



STEPHEN PHILLIPS.

severe criticism appearing in *The Quarterly Review* (April) seems to have provoked much of the comment which still continues. The conclusion reached by *The Quarterly* writer is:

"The merit by which Mr. Stephen Phillips has attracted attention is not the merit by which a new force reveals itself. It is not a new revelation of beauty; it is the tribute to an already worshiped beauty by which a delicate and sensitive nature, too reverent to be a lover, proclaims the platonic limitations of his affection."

The writer himself summarizes the "case for the defense," and presents a rather impressive array of very reputable and very favorable opinion concerning Mr. Phillips's poetic achievement:

"To *The Daily Chronicle*, 'Christ in Hades' 'has the Sophoclean simplicity so full of subtle suggestion, and the Lucretian solemnity so full of sudden loveliness; and the result is Vergilian.' Mr. Churton Collins, in *The Pall Mall Gazette*, is sure that 'it may be safely said that no poet has made his *début* with a volume which is at once of such extraordinary merit and so rich in promise' as the 'Poems.' *The Times* finds in it 'the indefinable quality which makes for permanence; *The Globe*, 'an almost Shakespearian tenderness and beauty.' 'Here is real poetic achievement—the veritable gold of song,' cries *The Spectator;* and *Literature* asserts that 'no man in our generation, and few in any generation, have written better than this.'"

After extensively citing these defenders, *The Quarterly* writer

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expresses the view that Mr. Phillips resembles Tennyson, but Tennyson at twenty-three, not the mature Tennyson in the flower of his genius. Quoting the concluding lines of Tennyson's "Ulysses":

> We are not now that strength which in old days
> Moved earth and heaven; that which we are, we are;
> One equal temper of heroic hearts,
> Made weak by time and fate, but strong in will
> To strive, to seek, to find, and not to yield,

The Quarterly writer proceeds to disparage Mr. Phillips's poetry in comparison, thus:

"Even if, anywhere in Mr. Phillips's work, we could find lines of that caliber exactly, so that they could be mistaken for those lines, would it be possible to commend Mr. Phillips for any much greater achievement, because he had been able to do over again what Tennyson did well, than because he had been able to do over again what Tennyson did only moderately well? That is not the question. The question is, has this new poet killed the dragon of a literary tradition? has he brought the new life of a personal energy? Poetry, we have said, is an act of creation; poetical feeling is a form of sensibility. Now in all Mr. Phillips's verse we find poetical feeling; never the instant, inevitable, unmistakable thrill and onslaught of poetry."

Coming to the consideration of Mr. Phillips's dramatic work, he is written down in this fashion:

"Mr. Phillips has written for the stage with a certain kind of success, and he has been praised, as we have seen, for having 'written a great dramatic poem which happens also to be a great poetic drama.' But this praise loses sight of the difference which exists between what is dramatic and what is theatrically effective. . . . . .

"What Mr. Phillips lacks is sincerity; and without sincerity there can be no art, tho art has not yet begun when sincerity has finished laying the foundations. One is not sincere by wishing to be so, any more than one is wise or fortunate. Infinite skill goes to the making of sincerity. Mr. Phillips, who has so much skill, devotes it all to producing effects by means of action, and to describing those effects by means of verse. Paolo and Francesca say gracious things to one another, gracious idyllic things, which one hears the poet prompting them to say; but they always say things, they do not speak straight out. Nothing that is said by Herod might not as well be said by Mariamne; nothing that is said by either Mariamne or Herod might not better be said by a third person. When Calypso and Ulysses talk for the last time on the island, we feel neither the goddess nor the hero; but the obvious thought, the expected emotion, is always exact to its minute. The characters of a great dramatist seem to break away from their creator; having set them in motion, he is not responsible for the course they take; he is the automaton, not they. But Mr. Phillips's characters do but decorate his stage, on which they profess to live and move and have their being."

One Way of Spoiling Actors.—One does not often find an actor assailing dramatic critics for an excess of kindness. That, however, is the position assumed by Richard Mansfield. He thinks that too much newspaper praise in America has placed a premium on ignorance; that "the art of acting is diminishing every day and bids fair to disappear entirely," and that "the newspapers are largely responsible for this condition." He writes in the New York *Herald* (June 12), saying further:

"Nothing is so harmful as flattery and ill-considered praise! It is, of course, much more agreeable to commend than to criticize. It is also more pleasant to be told, 'You are charming, you are perfection'; than to hear that your manners are provincial and your voice expressionless. But broken limbs can not be cured with sweetmeats. It is easier to give a story to a newspaper than to acquire an arduous rôle with patience, perseverance, humility, and prayer.

"Upon the French and German stage actors are informed, in very direct and forcible language, of their faults, and they must either remedy them or depart. They are not permitted to criticize the stage manager, and the newspapers do not encourage incompetency, indolency, and cheap advertisement at the expense of the artist. That is why there are actors in France and Germany. Here there is a premium on ignorance and insubordination, and yet discipline is one of the first requisites of the stage. Every tyro who fails to satisfy can excuse himself by accusing his employer."

Harper's Weekly comments sarcastically on Mr. Mansfield's statements. It calls him "a Thespian Jeremiah," and recounts similar gloomy predictions concerning the art of acting made at intervals ever since the days of Shakespeare. It pays its respects to him further in the following words:

"If he could be induced to attend the theater, other than his own, he might be surprised, and, we venture to suggest, moderately educated. Mr. Mansfield does not know it, apparently, but there really are other actors of whom he might hear occasionally if the din of his own declamation were not so deafening."

It proceeds to name some of these other actors. Edward H. Sothern heads the list given, and after him are mentioned favorably: Mrs. Fiske, John Drew, Jameson Lee Finney, Mr. Hackett, Mr. Drouett, Henry Woodruff, Charles Stevenson, Harry Dixey, Miss Marlowe, Miss Anglin, and Miss Crossman. Referring to the report that Mr. Mansfield will retire in three years, the writer in *Harper's Weekly* says: "It would be far better for him to retire at once for a period of three years, and then start all over again. This period, devoted to a contemplation of the work of others and a forgetfulness of self, will prove, we are confident, a sure cure of his present pessimism as to the art of acting."

SENATOR HOAR ON THE COLLEGE MAN.

THE floodgates of college and scholastic lore are usually opened wide at the commencement season. The question of the graduate, of the institution, and of education in general, occupies this year the customary space in the papers and magazines. While much of this may be accounted perfunctory, given out chiefly because it is the season for saying things on these subjects, there is also more or less that strikes a higher note. An article that will have interest to two generations of college men appears in *Collier's Weekly* (June 21) from the pen of Hon. George F. Hoar, United States Senator from Massachusetts, who writes upon "The College Man of Yesterday." Senator Hoar suggests that "the modern college is thinking a great deal more than formerly of what the man it educates will have to do, while the old college was thinking almost wholly of what the man it graduated expected to be." He continues:

"I do not think that either the doctor or the merchant got much from his college training which helped him in his calling in life. He got, of course, refinement of taste and a moral quality he learned from his teachers. But there was nothing taught of any value of the principles of finance or the science of government or constitutional law, or of chemistry or biology or of natural history in any form which would be of much value to a man who was to apply medical science in practise. There was in my time a little smattering taught of French and German and Italian and Spanish; but the students did not take it very seriously. I do not suppose a tenth part of them were benefited by it a particle. The lawyer and the preacher did better. The habit of translation from Latin and Greek was of the greatest value in forming a good English style, and the instruction in English composition was, to most of the pupils, very valuable. The study and recitation in ethics and physics and metaphysics and theology were of course directly in the line of a man who was expected to preach the Gospel, and were very near akin to the study of the science of the law, including constitutional law. The discipline which these gave the reasoning powers, and the capacity for writing and speaking good English, were of great value. But the whole curriculum seems meager and superficial compared with that which is found in the college catalogs to-day."

The university of Senator Hoar's day, he notes, had some advantageous features not found in the college of to-day:

"There are two very important differences between the modern

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college and the college of old time. Only within the last thirty or forty years American colleges sought to call into their service men of great general distinction and ability, without requiring them to be learned or accomplished in their special pursuit when they began their employment. If they needed a Latin or a Greek professor or a professor of mathematics or philosophy, they got the best man they could find, and invited him to devote himself to that pursuit. In 1806, my father, afterward an eminent lawyer at the Massachusetts bar, was invited to fill the professorship of mathematics, then vacant. He had been admitted to the bar but a year or two, but had had some very important successes. He had no special proficiency in mathematics. But the authorities of the college believed him to be a man of general ability who would succeed in any intellectual pursuit he should undertake. I suppose if the professorship of Greek or Latin or moral philosophy had been vacant at the time, he would have been asked to fill that. When he declined, John Farrar, who was regarded by his pupils afterward as the most eloquent man of his time, altho it was the time of Everett and Webster and Harrison Gray Otis, accepted the chair of mathematics, which he filled with great distinction.

"Yale called Professor Silliman and President Day and Professor Olmsted on the same theory. Harvard a little later called Edward Everett, a man of the most varied accomplishments, already a famous and eloquent preacher, to the chair of Greek. The two Henry Wares, who were eminent clergymen, were selected, I suppose, on the same principle. So on the same principle was the older Jonathan Edwards invited to the presidency of Princeton, and the younger Jonathan Edwards, less famous but still one of the great men of his time, was called to the presidency of Union. So of Wayland at Brown and Mark Hopkins at Williams. The effect of this was that the student spent his four years in contact with great men.

"I would not undervalue the able and learned instructors who fill the chairs in our universities to-day. They have, I suppose, a standard of scholarship, each in his specialty, to which the men of whom I am speaking rarely attained. But in general their names are not mentioned when the roll of the great men of the nation is called. They can doubtless teach their pupils a language or a science better than their predecessors; but that they are as well calculated to inspire in them a lofty ambition I will not undertake to say. They are usually men who start in life to make teaching their profession, and are called to the chair of the teacher immediately after leaving college themselves. Which of these two methods experience has proved to be the better I am not competent to determine. I only state the fact as it seems to me to exist.

"Now another very remarkable difference between the college education of the past and that of the present day is that the pupils were formerly sent into active life matured and equipped, so far as the college can bring them to maturity and equip them, at a much earlier age than now. The average age of the college graduate then was about twenty; but there were many who graduated earlier. Edward Everett, I believe, graduated at sixteen. I could give many like instances among the Harvard graduates of my time, and of the years before my time. When I knew the men personally, or knew all about the graduates, especially those of Harvard, who were in the pulpit or at the bar, there were a very large number who, before they were twenty-five years old, were already reckoned among the great men of the State. It was expected that their powers would ripen as time went on, but a very high place in their profession was assured."

The effects of this change in the age of college graduates are not approved by the Senator, who expresses his judgment about the desirability of early graduation as follows:

"The average professional life of the lawyer or the clergyman, I believe, is shorter now by an eighth or a tenth than when I was called to the bar or in the days of those who preceded me. I believe our best authorities agree that this particular matter is not managed as well by the college or university of to-day as it was fifty years or one hundred years ago. Undoubtedly the great variety of attainment which is expected of the young man of to-day when he goes into life has a great deal to do with the explanation of this matter. I believe that a young man who is to be a preacher ought to be in the pulpit by the time he is twenty-four years old; and that a young man who is to be a lawyer should have an office of his own at the same age; and that a young man who means to be a public speaker and expects to rise in public life should have some opportunity to get practise in addressing audiences by the time he reaches the same age."

Senator Hoar concludes his article by a word in favor of a college training:

"I am afraid what I have said will seem perfectly obvious and infinitely commonplace; but it is quite astonishing how many persons thoughtlessly are found to disparage the value of university training and to point at the very few examples of the men who have succeeded without it, as if they proved that in fact no such training is necessary. I do not believe there was ever a man who went through college and succeeded in life who would not testify that his college education had been of immense value to him. And I do not believe there are many men who have been successful in life without it who would not affirm that they have felt the want of it all their lives, and that they could have succeeded far better if they had had it."

THE AMERICAN COLLEGE GIRL AND HER STRONG POINTS.

IT would be interesting to picture the emotions of Mary Lyon if she were to return in the flesh for a second incarnation, and behold the brigades of "fair" graduates just now trooping forth, not only from Holyoke, founded by her, but from many other similar institutions that attest our modern interest in the "higher" education of women. Among the interesting comments upon the "girl graduates" of these women's colleges is an article by Katherine Lee Bates, professor of English literature at Wellesley, in the Boston *Transcript* (June 21). What may be called an inside view of the executive energy of the college girl is set forth as follows:

"The typical college girl before her sophomore year is over has her own affairs in hand and brings a fund of superfluous energy to the business of the common weal. The executive ability developed in American college life is a continual surprise to the onlooker. To the timid entering student many things, within the next four years, become possible. She may be found running a magazine, dealing shrewdly with printer and advertiser, reading proof, writing items, leaders, reviews. She may practise a wide range of activities on class committees, from conducting a campaign in undergraduate politics to planning and carrying through the social functions of gala days, where guests are numbered by hundreds or by thousands. The athletic association may intrust her with grave responsibilities in the selection and laying out of golf-grounds or in arranging for an intercollegiate tournament. If her Greek-letter society is building its chapter-house, it may fall to her lot to confer with architects and decorators, buy rugs, divans, and other furnishings, or engineer the finance of the whole enterprise. The sense of distance between senior and freshman is not altogether fictitious. On the practical side of life alone, the four years count for more than arithmetic confesses.

"The college girl of the period is not only eminently executive, but she is trained to corporate action. She must continually subordinate herself to her society, her class, her college. This is a much-needed discipline for the American girl, who has too often been the autocrat of the home from which she came. In this larger life she learns that value rests on service. If she would be a leader in her class, she must work for it, as she never yet dreamed of working for her home. And in working for it, she comes to love it so well that she gladly discovers and supports a better leader, remaining herself content to serve. She falls into her place in the system, she accepts her color in the pattern, she learns the bond of a common purpose, she ceases to gage her yoke-fellows by the test of personal likes or dislikes, she welcomes any strength whatsoever that pulls with her toward the goal. She is inevitably more of a democrat on graduation than on matriculation. In the union of workers she has again and again found her prejudices disproved. The length and breadth of the land have been liberalizing her through their girlish representatives. The grace of the South, the vigor of the West, the

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earnestness of New England—she has learned to hold them each and all in honor.

"This executive energy of our college girls affords plenty of ground for criticism. The growing ability to deal swiftly, strongly, and generously with social problems does not count for so much, to many observers, as the maintenance of the quiet charm of womanhood. The typical college girl is over-strenuous."

There is still insistence upon imitation of the man's college. "A red-Indian whoop in tenor is answered by a still more monstrous yelp in treble." But the better section develops intellectual and artistic pursuits. As to self-government:

"Women's colleges have faculties, disgruntled in proportion as they find their occupation gone. They are no longer asked, in most instances, to make and to administer rules for student conduct. The students are self-organized into a self-directing and self-disciplining body. And faculties are obviously out of place in this projected dreamland of youth and mirth and beauty. Hence they are prone to complain that, what with undergraduate business and what with undergraduate pastime, there is no room left in college for the intellectual life. How do these hurried and preoccupied girls, with festal music tinkling in their heads, have opportunity to behold 'the bright countenance of Truth in the quiet and still air of delightful studies'?"

The type of college girl, the antecedents also, have undergone a change since the earlier period of the woman's college:

"In our women's colleges, especially, certain conditions of to-day are less favorable to mental activity than those existing twenty years ago. Then the college girl was an exception in her community. More often than not she came to college for professional training, expecting to earn her livelihood by teaching, and so, with this definite end in view, worked steadily and closely. She felt, as the girl looking forward to home life does not feel, her studies to be directly related to her future success. She was—if not actually more often than now, far more often in proportion—the daughter of a struggling country minister, a missionary, or a teacher. She came from a household of plain living and high thinking. She was stoop-shouldered, perhaps, and deficient in social ease, but she took her mind seriously. One hesitated to put Arnold and Clough into her hands. The college girl of the period, the girl in the merry foreground of the present student world, comes in ever-increasing numbers from the well-to-do, materialistic class. She avowedly goes to college for 'the life.' She is well-grown, well-dressed, athletic, radiant. She skims over her Arnold, from cover to cover, as gaily as she skates from shore to shore. She dashes down in her notebook that Arnold had 'religious doubts.' There is no touch of morbidness in her nature, but there is sometimes a touch of hardness there. Idealism is a new atmosphere for her. But she has a brisk, business-like way, very efficient to its depth, of getting through her work. Critical of individuals, by no means overawed by fame and learning, she is intellectually submissive. She accepts what is lectured to her with a passiveness whose secret is indifference. After all, she thinks in her heart, youth, beauty, charm, the genius for affairs, are the points that count for a woman in the world."

FAULTY GRADING IN OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

THE recent school conference in the South appears to have stirred up anew the public-school question throughout the whole country. The current magazines nearly all have opinions to express on some phase of the question. *The Forum* (June) contains two articles on the subject. One is by Frederic Burk, president of the State Normal School of San Francisco, dealing with educational methods old and new. The other article is by William J. Shearer, superintendent of schools in Elizabeth, N. J., and treats a side of the subject likely to appeal to parents in general, namely, the grading of pupils in the public schools. Mr. Shearer says:

"In the failure to provide properly for the individual differences in children, more than in any other respect, our public schools are subject to serious criticism. While in every other line they are increasing in efficiency at an ever-increasing rate, in their method of grading and promotion they have not departed far from the procrustean bed of grades instituted by Sturm at Strasburg 365 years ago.

"The decree of the demon of uniformity seems to have been, 'In together, all together, out together.' As this decree menaces the intellectual life of all pupils, shortens the school life of many, and makes public drivers out of those who but for it could be teachers in the real sense of the word, no effort should be spared to set it aside. Can any one produce a reasonable excuse for this sacrifice of pupils and teachers upon the altar of uniformity?"

Mr. Shearer then dwells upon the fact that a number of questions were sent out some years ago by the commissioners of education to school superintendents of several hundred cities. The first question was: "Is it sufficient to classify with intervals of a year's work in grade of advancement between classes, or ought the intervals to be made as small as can be done and secure classes of the normal size—say twenty to thirty pupils in each?" Less than fourteen per cent. favored the class interval of a year.

The second question was: "Is it the natural effect of classifying with intervals of a year or more between classes that the bright pupils are held back and not given work enough to develop their capacity, while the teacher is obliged to expend the greater part of his time on the slow and less competent pupils?" Not seven per cent. of the 565 who answered defended the present plan.

After dwelling further upon the perplexities which confront all educators, Mr. Shearer continues:

"Already there are rising from every portion of our land murmurs that foretell the coming of a storm of protest against the system which gives so little attention to individual differences, and difference in the conditions under which pupils work. All must admit that teachers vary greatly in knowledge, in power, in skill, and many other factors affecting their efficiency. And so also do the children of every grade differ widely, in age, in acquirements, in attitude, in physical endurance, in power of attention, in home advantages, the rate of mental development, the time of entering school, in regularity of attendance, and in many other ways affecting their progress. Since children are not alike, why put them in mills and attempt to grind them out alike, crushing out their individualities? Who can give any good reason why we should attempt to produce uniformity of taste, of character, of ability, or aspirations? Is not individuality of more importance than evenness of classification? Is not individuality the divinity of the child? Does not biography teach us that those only have become distinguished who have developed a love for work on particular lines? . . . . . .

"At the end of a year's course, when the sun has reached a certain altitude in the heavens, when the thermometer is ninety-five degrees in the shade and the nerves of every one nearest zero, the children in the vast majority of instances are subjected to an examination, which the lucky ones pass, while the rest lose a year or leave school. Thus year after year in chain-gangs are the bright and the slow bound together and forced to move at the same pace. At the time of writing some seventeen million boys and girls are more or less in doubt as to whether or not they will be passed to advanced work, in spite of the fact that their teachers and themselves know very well whether or not they are fitted for that work. The effect of such methods on bright children is most disastrous. . . . Who would work the mettlesome racer with the heavy draft-horse and not expect such treatment to end the usefulness of the racer? What man of spirit could long bear to walk in step with a child if he felt the need of arriving at his destination quickly?"

Mr. Shearer then pictures the children who stumble for a time at the foot of the class and then, misunderstood, unappreciated, and discouraged, drop out of school:

"Having lost the confidence of teachers and parents, they are more to be pitied for having lost confidence in their own abilities. How many of those become lost characters? Yet most of them could have been saved if only they could have been permitted to go at a pace in accordance with their abilities, instead of being obliged to go at the rate that some board of education had fixed."

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

REMEMBRANCE OF A LONG-FORGOTTEN LANGUAGE IN DELIRIUM.

AN interesting case of abnormal memory in delirium is recounted in *The Lancet* (London, June 14) by Dr. Henry Freeborn. The patient was a woman of seventy years, who was suffering from bronchopneumonia. After describing the course of the disease, Dr. Freeborn goes on to say:

"On the night of the 13th and on the 14th she was found to be speaking in a language unknown to those about her. It sounded as if she was repeating some poetry sometimes or carrying on a conversation at others. She repeated the same poem time after time. This language was found to be Hindustani. On the 14th, in the evening, the Hindustani began to be mixed with English and she spoke to, and of, friends and relations of her girlhood. On the 15th the Hindustani had disappeared altogether and she was talking to, and of, friends of a later date in English, French, and German. The patient was born in India, which country she left at the age of three years and landed in England, after five months' voyage, before she was four years old. Up to the time she landed she had been under the care of Indian servants and spoke no English at all, her only language being Hindustani. On her coming to England the ayah was sent back, and she then began to learn English and from that time had never spoken Hindustani. She apparently, on the 13th, went back in her delirium to her very earliest days, when she spoke again the first language she ever heard. The poem was found to be something which the ayahs are in the habit of repeating to their children, and the conversations were apparently with the native servants, one being recognized as a request that she might be taken to the bazar to buy sweets.

"Through the whole delirium there could be recognized a sequence. As time went on the friends she spoke of were of later date, and she took events in their proper order. She apparently began at the beginning of her life and went through it, until on March 16 she had reached the time when she was married and had her children, growing up boy and girl. It is curious that after a lapse of sixty-six years, during which time she had not spoken Hindustani, this language of her early childhood should be recalled in delirium. The patient now speaks English, French, and German (one as fluently as the other), but altho she knows a few Hindustani words she is quite unable to speak the language or to put one sentence together. She says that she has no recollection (nor had she any before her illness) of ever having been able to speak Hindustani. The evidence that this language really was Hindustani is that she does not know, nor has she ever known, any other language except those mentioned in this paper. A lady who has lived much of her life in India, and who speaks the language, recognized the poem as one commonly in use amongst the ayahs, and also translated some of the conversations which the patient carried on with her imaginary visitors."

Regarding this case, Dr. C. A. Mercier makes the comment, in the same number of *The Lancet*, that it appears to confirm what he calls "the stratification of memories." He says:

"This case is a most striking, one may say a most dramatic, instance of a state of things which, in less impressive degree, is by no means uncommon and which, tho abnormal, is not irregular. Events of the kind have been recorded before, but no case so complete, so extraordinarily perfect, and so well-authenticated, has yet been published as far as I know. The classical instance with which all such occurrences are compared and classed is that of the illiterate maid-servant recorded by Coleridge in his 'Table Talk,' who, while suffering from the delirium of fever, recited for hours in Greek and Hebrew. Many years before she had been in the service of a learned pastor who had been in the habit of reading these classics aloud in her hearing. She was totally ignorant of the languages in question and could not voluntarily reproduce a word of them. Yet in her delirium they boiled up to the surface, and boiled over.

"It is to be noted that it was not the forgotten language alone whose memory was so strangely revived in this old lady's delirium. Her whole personality was transported back to her early years, and she lived over again the life of her childhood. She spoke of, *and to*, friends and relatives of her girlhood; she asked that she might be taken to the bazar to buy sweets. Now this is the rule in certain cases of senile insanity."

In such cases, Dr. Mercier notes, tho memory of recent events is lacking, there is an excess of memories derived from long-past experience. It seems, he says, as if structural memories were laid down in the nervous system in strata, the memory of each successive experience overlying the memories of previous experiences; and as if, in senile loss of memory, the removal of the upper layers allowed of an overactivity of those that remain. To quote the conclusion:

"The great interest of the present case is that the language should have been discontinued so very early in life, that the patient had not only forgotten it but had forgotten that she could ever speak it. But, as Coleridge's case shows, the previous ability to speak a language is not necessary for its reproduction, and it is unlikely that the child herself had sung the verses. She probably reproduced them from hearing, as the servant-girl reproduced the Greek and Hebrew. The gradual advance in the period of the patient's reminiscences, as her health improved, goes to corroborate, for what it is worth, my hypothesis of the stratification of memories. I do not put it forward as a very illuminating hypothesis, but in this very obscure region even a glimmer of light is grateful."

PRESSURE AND THE ABSOLUTE ZERO.

CAN a solid body be reduced to the absolute zero of temperature, and kept there, by simple pressure? In an article in *Chemical News*, Messrs. Brinkworth and Martin give reasons for believing that this is possible. Their deductions, says an editorial critic in *The American Journal of Science* (June), are based upon an entirely unproven assumption; but, if this assumption be true, their results are of great importance. We quote an abstract of the article in the last-named magazine:

"Assuming that heat is due to molecular motion, they suppose a solid to be placed in an infinitely strong and unyielding cylinder, made of a heat-conducting substance, and slowly compressed. As the compression proceeds the molecules are driven closer together, heat is evolved, but this is conducted away. Ultimately the molecules will be driven into absolute contact and will be so tightly pressed, the one against the other, as to be absolutely unable to move relatively to each other. Therefore in this condition the molecules can possess no kinetic energy or relative motion of any description; but, according to the kinetic theory, the temperature of a body is measured by the kinetic energy of its molecules. Here we are dealing with a very remarkable case: we have a solid at the absolute zero of temperature in the midst of a medium of much higher temperature, and yet the solid (on account of the enormous pressure to which it is subjected) is unable to take up the surrounding temperature, but persists in its heatless state. If the pressure be released, the solid immediately regains the power of acquiring heat from neighboring bodies, and its temperature will rapidly rise from absolute zero until it reaches that of the surrounding material. It appears from the above to be a necessary consequence of the molecular theory that at a very great pressure matter must be reduced to a peculiar condition in which it will not obey the law of thermal equilibrium. Now the pressure at which this remarkable physical condition becomes manifest depends upon the nature of the material, and will alter with the temperature. As the temperature falls and the kinetic energy of the molecules becomes less, a small pressure will suffice to bring the molecules into contact. At ordinary temperature the pressures will be terrific—probably beyond our experimental power; but at very low temperatures a moderate pressure will probably suffice to bring about this condition. Pressure, however, is made up of two parts, external and internal, the latter being due to molecular attraction; therefore, even if the external pressure be zero, yet the molecules will be under a very considerable internal pressure, and the very interesting conclusion must be drawn that to this internal pressure alone there must correspond a definite temperature above absolute zero at which this new condition is in-

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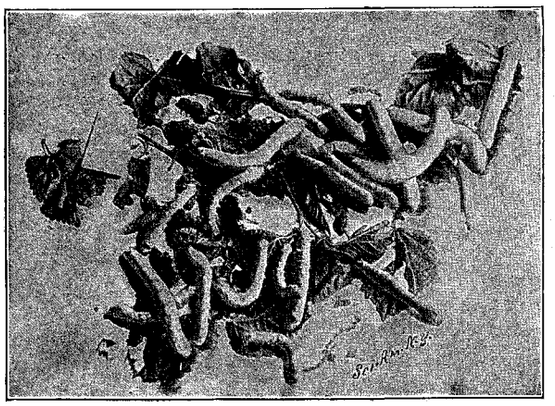
duced in a substance. The usual assumption, therefore, that all substances can be cooled continuously and uniformly down to the absolute zero, is incorrect. At a minimum temperature depending upon the total pressure, the temperature of each substance will drop more or less abruptly and of its own accord to absolute zero, no matter whether the surrounding objects be at absolute zero or not. The authors give a name, heat-point, to the temperature at which a substance will begin to vibrate its molecules under the influence of heat."

SILKWORM CULTURE IN AMERICA.

MANY attempts, beginning with that of King James I. in 1622, have been made to grow silk in this country; but they have been generally predestined to failure. Two centuries and a half later the Department of Agriculture took the matter up, and, in an article on the subject in *The Scientific American* (June 21), Waldon Fawcett, after a brief history of the many unsuccessful attempts, describes the latest development as follows:

"The practical investigation of silk culture by the United States Department of Agriculture began as the result of an agitation of the subject dating from the Centennial Exposition of 1876 and was carried on by virtue of specific appropriations by Congress, continuing, practically, from 1884 to June 30, 1891. The experiments, which were conducted on an extensive scale, the work being under the supervision of the division of entomology, established the possibility of raising a most excellent quality of silkworm cocoons over nearly the entire country, but also disclosed the one great obstacle to the industry as a profitable enterprise, namely, the difficulty of finding labor in the United States to compete with the low-priced labor of foreign silk-raising countries in the operation of reeling or converting the cocoons into raw silk. All the later work of the Department has, therefore, been especially directed to efforts to remedy this state of affairs and to equalize by improved machinery the difference in wages between this and foreign countries, thus making it possible for the manufacturer to pay a better price for cocoons. Electric silk reels and other devices have been introduced, but even with such adjuncts there is little likelihood that the industry will be made a highly profitable one unless a heavy import duty is imposed on reeled silk imported into the United States—a rather unlikely procedure, it must be admitted.

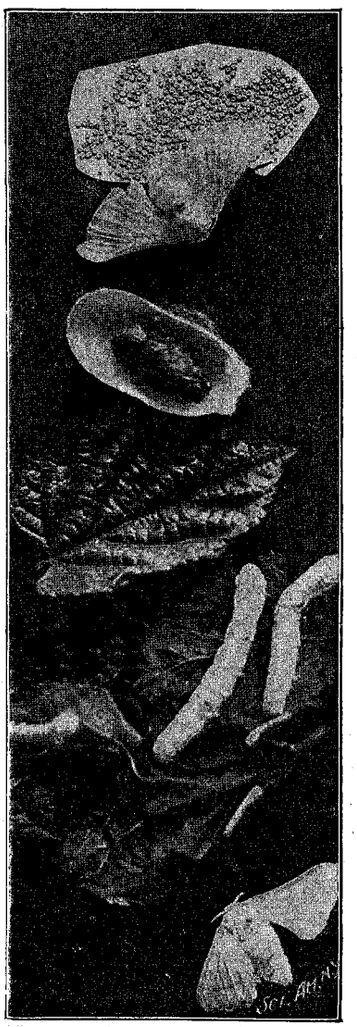


SILKWORMS AND MULBERRY LEAVES.
Courtesy of *The Scientific American.*

"For years past silk culture has been carried on in a modest manner in various parts of the country. In Utah, for instance, there are a number of people who are raising silkworms from year to year, growing mulberry leaves for their food and actually producing silk and weaving it into cloths for family use. Mrs. Carrie Williams, of San Diego, Cal., has been engaged in the industry in a small way for some years past, and Dr. W. H. Hill has at Peoria, Ill., an institution from which over 1,000,000 silkworms are shipped annually."

As the obstacle to be overcome in silk culture in the United States is in the labor problem, the friends of this industry are looking, we are told, with especial hope to the Southern States. Raw silk is the product of the cheapest labor in foreign countries, but no country has cheaper labor than the Southern States. Children can be employed, and the entire task may be attended to in April and May when there is not cotton-picking. Says the writer:

"What makes the plan appear especially feasible is the seemingly parallel circumstances which are found in the tea-raising industry in the South. It has been demonstrated within the past few years that tea can be grown profitably in the South, the leaves being gathered by children whose parents are delighted with the addition made by these earnings to the family income. This class of labor can, of course, be employed to pick mulberry leaves and feed silkworms. Another great advantage which will be enjoyed by the people of the Southern States in the raising of silkworms is found in the inexhaustible supply of leaves of the Osage orange which is available in that section of the country. The Osage-orange leaves have been found to be as good food for silkworms as mulberry leaves, and the silk produced on this diet is of the finest quality. Thus there is removed all possibility of a repetition of the losses which ruined the American silk culture industry during the first half of the last century, and, finally, an abundance of Osage-orange hedges obviates the necessity for any expenditure whatever in cultivation.



STAGES OF SILKWORM GROWTH.
Courtesy of *The Scientific American.*

"The silkworm is, of course, the larva of a moth. There are several species, but one variety has been under general cultivation for centuries. The silkworm eggs are nearly spherical and about the size of turnip seeds. Each female produces an average of from 300 to 400 eggs, in the neighborhood of 20,000 eggs being required to make an ounce in weight. For a time after the infant worm has gnawed its way out it consumes its own weight of leaves every day. Upon attaining full growth the insect becomes restless, stops feeding, and throws out silken threads. The silk is formed in a fluid condition and issues from the body of the worm in a glutinous state—apparently in a single thread. From this silk the worm constructs its cocoon, an interval of from three to five days being required to complete its imprisonment in the fragile envelope.

"In order that the silken strands may not be subjected to the danger of breakage by the moth emerging from the cocoon, the cocoons are steamed until the inclosed insects are presumably dead. After this the silk may be wound off. The outer silk, known as 'floss,' is used for carding, while the inner cocoon is tough, strong, and compact, and composed of a single continuous thread. It is essential that the room in which the silkworms are reared be warm in winter and well ventilated. If only a few insects are reared all the operations are usually performed on trays set on tables; but where the industry is carried on extensively there are employed deep shelves ranged one above another. The

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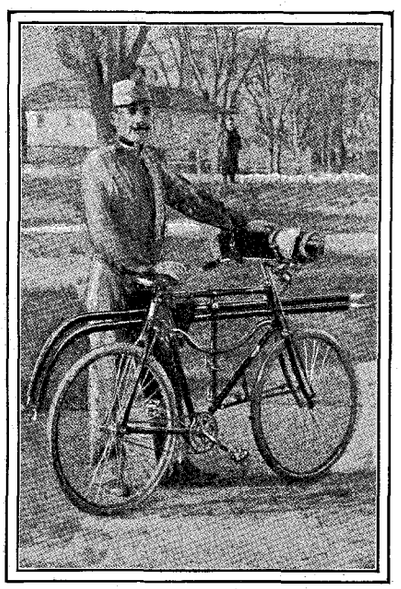
eggs when about to hatch are spread thinly, and over them is placed ordinary mosquito netting on top of which is scattered finely cut leaves. The new-born worms pass through the meshes of the net in search of food, and may then be transferred to any place desired. Later little arches of twigs must be provided, into the branches of which the worms mount and spin their cocoons."

AN AMBULANCE-BICYCLE.

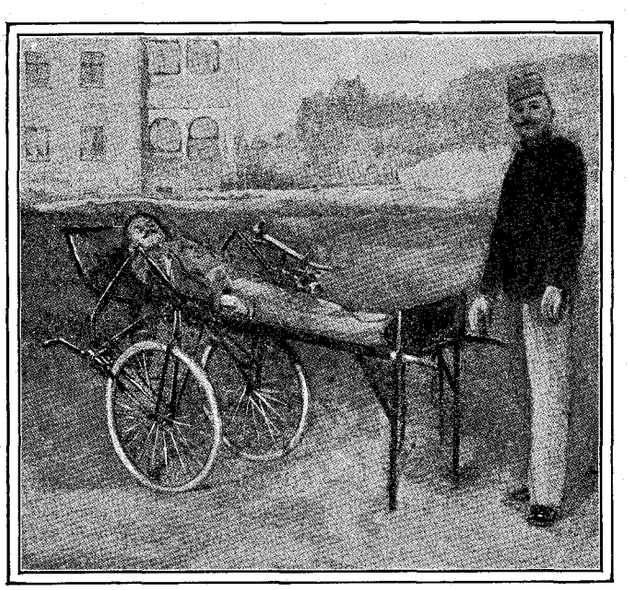
A BICYCLE that can be quickly transformed into a hand-ambulance or barrow is now on trial in the Austrian army. This ingenious device, which has some interesting features, is thus described in *La Science Illustrée* (May 24) by M. A. Firmin:



AMBULANCE-BICYCLE IN RIDING POSITION.

"At the suggestion of the Austrian section of the Red Cross Society, a bicycle has been built, and is now on trial in the Austrian army, which can be easily and promptly transformed into an ambulance for carrying wounded persons or the victims of an accident. This bicycle can be changed into a sort of stretcher, but it is a stretcher on wheels, so that a wounded person can be carried on it by one unaided soldier, instead of requiring two bearers like the ordinary stretcher.

"The first illustration shows the bicycle ready for riding. . . . When there is an accident, the cyclist pedals as fast as possible to the scene. Then begins the transformation of the cycle, which has forks so arranged that the wheels can be mounted on the same horizontal axle, instead of in the ordinary tandem position. The handles are then mounted as shown in the second illustration, and the canvas cover is adjusted. This is thickened at one end to serve as a pillow. Finally, the legs are adjusted and the footboard that is connected with their upper extremities.



AMBULANCE-BICYCLE READY FOR TRANSPORTING WOUNDED.

"The total weight of the machine, including all its equipment, is 24 kilograms [53 pounds]; it costs about 220 francs [$44]. Our ambulance material is thus increased by a useful device. We have had for some time a quadricycle for the transportation of the wounded . . . which is operated by two riders. The speed of transportation is thus increased, but the system is faulty in requiring two cyclists, which in many cases might prove an inconvenience."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WHAT IS "THE GRIP"?

"THE grip," or epidemic influenza, which formerly was wont to appear only at intervals, seems now inclined to stay with us almost continually. In an article entitled "Influenza and its Bacillus," contributed to *La Science Illustrée* (May 10), Dr. L. Marevéry gives some interesting information regarding this vexatious and dangerous disease. We know now that it did not originate in 1889, but since that date it has made and remade periodically the circuit of the earth, like a disastrous wave. He writes:

"In the last century, in the year 1776, it claimed so many victims in Paris alone that a physician offered a prize of £400 pounds to the person who could show that he had been exempt from it. I ought to add that a single person presented himself, a song-writer named Nougaret, who even composed a comic opera in one act, entitled 'La Grippe.' In 1803 the scourge again appeared, and its ravages were still more terrible, many well-known persons losing their lives. . . . Then the malady disappeared for some years and reappeared at irregular intervals. . . . Since 1890 it has raged almost yearly and often with violent and dangerous recrudescences.

"Whence comes this influenza and what is its cause? According to the definition of Dr. Calmette, influenza or grip is a specific affection due to a microbe located in the air-passages and secreting there a toxin that diffuses itself through the whole organism and increases the virulence of the various germs that may be already in existence there.

"This grip microbe is a coccobacillus described for the first time by Robert Pfeiffer, of Berlin, in 1892. It has been thoroughly studied since that time . . . and is now kept for investigation in our laboratories, like its congeners of tuberculosis, typhus, rabies, or yellow fever.

"It grows preferably in the tissues of the lungs and bronchial tubes. . . . When expelled from the body in saliva or otherwise, it remains in an inactive state until it can penetrate anew into a human organism. When dried, it dies in forty-eight hours, but it may live for weeks, or even years, in persons afflicted with diphtheria, bronchitis, or chronic inflammation of the lungs.

"Before Dr. Pfeiffer's discovery, that is to say, before 1892, it was believed that this influenza microbe was carried about by wind and cloud, and especially where the air was saturated with moisture. Now we know that inoculation takes place only by immediate contact, and that the microbes are introduced into the organism either by the hands, which carry them to mouth or nose, or in breathing. We must repeat here again . . . that many persons contribute to the propagation of this bacillus by the deplorable and improper habit of spitting on sidewalks, in omnibuses, carriages and cars, and in public offices.

"Once in the mouth, on the tongue or on the tonsils, the microbe is continually drawn further in, by movements of deglutition or respiration, until it reaches the respiratory or digestive passages. Once there, it multiplies by growth and division, in less than twenty minutes; each new germ repeats the same operation, until we may find in twenty-four hours, in the infected body, 16,500,000 germs from a single bacillus, and in forty-eight hours the number may reach 281,500,000,000 of individuals!

"But it must also be said that the toxin excreted by the bacillus is as fatal to it as to man, so that this increase by hundreds of millions comes to a stop. Nevertheless, when it has once gained an entrance into our organs, this bacillus of Pfeiffer always reproduces there rapidly and in huge numbers.

"We may confess, in closing, that altho, through the work of

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physiologists and bacteriologists, we know the influenza bacillus, we are not very sure of the conditions of its life. Many things are not yet cleared up, such as the marked differences in the intensity of the disease, in its duration, in the nature of the lesions found in many organs, and in the whole evolution of the malady.

"Probably future investigation will fill these gaps and will put at our disposal, if not curative methods to fight the influenza, at least rational and certain prophylactic means to limit its epidemic development; for we should not forget that, up to the present time, in all places where the disease has appeared and has lasted a certain length of time, the mortality has always doubted, trebled, or even quadrupled.

"This fact alone remains clearly and sadly demonstrative, and amply proves the importance and gravity of epidemics of grip, as well as the usefulness, from the point of view of public medicine, of investigations regarding possible means of staying these epidemics, which attack families or whole towns, arrest or delay important services, and injure all kinds of public interests in the countries that they devastate."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

TRAVELING SIDEWALKS.

THE possibilities and uses of the moving sidewalk are discussed by *The Engineering Magazine* (May), in a brief notice of an article by D. A. Casalonga, read recently before the French Society of Civil Engineers. M. Casalonga favors the installation of a moving sidewalk in Paris to run from the Place de la Concorde to the Place de la Bastille, along the Grands Boulevards, but in a subway beneath the streets. There would be a loop at each end, and the total length would be about 10 kilometers [6.21 miles]. In its general construction this proposed moving platform would resemble the one installed at the Exposition of 1900, except that M. Casalonga proposes to use three moving platforms in addition to the stationary one, thus obtaining speeds of 4, 8, and 12 kilometers per hour. With four platforms a maximum speed of 22 kilometers [about 13½ miles] may, he thinks, be conveniently attained. The going and returning portions of the sidewalk would form one continuous structure, running in both directions, so that by providing cross-overs it would be possible for a passenger to travel in either direction for any desired distance and then leave the platform for the returning side. Says the reviewer:

"Whether this ambitious scheme is carried out or not, it calls renewed attention to the capacity and capabilities of the traveling sidewalk as a means of conveyance. Even without resorting to such an extensive application, there are numerous locations in which it might be installed to great advantage. Its chief value appears in the continuous manner in which it acts. Crowds are mainly caused by the intermittent nature of other methods of transport, and in the hurried morning and evening hours the closest practicable headway of trains or trams leaves intervals for crowds to form and become difficult to handle. The continuous traveling platform takes the stream of people as they arrive, thus preventing most effectually any accumulation, and this is the main secret of its applicability. Among the locations where such a system might be readily and conveniently applied are the platforms of railway-stations, long piers at steamship-landings, and especially the crowded sidewalks of certain bridges. Thus the traveling platform has been suggested as a means of relieving the congestion of the Brooklyn bridge, New York, for which it appears to be eminently adapted, and indeed there is every reason why the installation of such sidewalks should be contemplated in the construction of all such large and important bridges, even if they are not necessary at first, since the subsequent work might be readily done at a later date if provision were made in the original design.

"The traveling platform appears to be the logical evolution of efforts to provide for continual increasing traffic. When the separate train or tram service is first installed, the trips are few and far between; as the numbers increase, the headway is reduced and the cars follow each other closer and closer; so that the introduction of the moving platform is really the merging of separate trains into one great train, covering the entire roadway, and rendered capable of ascent or descent without interruption of motion.

"It was Pascal who first defined a river as a traveling highway, and possibly the flow of the river may be repeated in the mechanical stream of the traveling roadway as the solution of a problem in transport which has become perplexingly difficult in many places."

Is Poetic Talent Hereditary?—In a discussion opened at the Medico-Psychological Society of Paris, Dr. P. Cashlin, as quoted in *The Medical Record* (June 7), referred to the subject of the heredity of poetic talent, basing his remarks chiefly on a recent publication by Dr. Möbius, which dealt exhaustively with the same topic. "Dr. Chaslin and Dr. Möbius arrived at the following conclusions: first, that great poetic talents were solitary and exceptional, even amongst persons exhibiting a taste or aptitude for poetry; secondly, that the mother of a poet was always an intellectually gifted woman, whereas the son of a stupid woman was always stupid; and, thirdly, that poetic talent was hereditary and was transmitted through the mother alone. Dr. Chaslin cites numerous instances in support of these conclusions. Francis Galton, however, in 'Hereditary Genius,' takes an altogether opposite view to this, and has stated positively, 'in the case of poets and artists, the influence of the female line is enormously less than the male,' and he supports his assertion with a 'summary of relationships of twenty-four poets grouped into twenty families.' Poetic talent or genius is, like inventive or literary talent, capricious, and does not pass from generation to generation as a rule. There are a few scattered instances where the child of a poet has been touched himself with the divine afflatus, but these are the exceptions. Speaking generally, the children of poets do not shine, any more than the sons of inventors, statesmen, orators, social reformers make names in the same pursuits followed by their fathers. With regard to the question as to whether conspicuous talent comes from the father or mother, despite Galton's dictum, the matter can not be called finally settled. The long-held belief that a son's talent is inherited chiefly from his mother, as Möbius asserts, will be long in dying."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

TRIALS of acetylene in army signaling have been made successfully in Germany, according to *Cosmos* (May 17). It says: "Acetylene mixed with a certain proportion of oxygen gives a light three times as intense as the oxyhydric [calcium] light. Its brilliancy is such that even in full daylight signals can be sent to a distance of more than 8 kilometers [about 5 miles]. In the night this distance is about trebled."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

"IT is well-known," says the *Revue Scientifique*, "that certain spiders can be transported by the wind, owing to a very light silken thread that they emit from the spinneret which is blown along by an ascending current of air. A thread a yard long, according to the experiments of M. Favier, can sustain the weight of a young spider. For many years M. Favier has witnessed every spring the dispersion of young spiders from a large number of nests. In a few hours, in favorable weather, a thousand young ones will set out from the same nest to begin their travels. The spider is not absolutely passive, but can regulate its ascent, both at its departure and during the journey. It is sufficient to increase the length of the string to mount more quickly and to shorten it when wishing to alight. Possibly certain hibernating species may accomplish a sort of periodic emigration by this means."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

"WHAT is bird's-eye maple?" asks *The Scientific American*, June 14. "That is a question which just now seems to be baffling not only people who use furniture made of this particular wood, but even woodworkers themselves. In a recent number of a woodworking magazine an article was published which stated that bird's-eye maple was not a peculiar maple, but simply ordinary maple cut in a certain way. In a recent issue of the New York *Sun* that statement is refuted. It is there stated, on the authority of a woodworker, that bird's-eye maple and curly maple are both cut only from the logs of the rock maple-tree, *Acer saccharinum*, in which a beautiful lustrous grain is produced by the sinuous course of the fibers. This tree is not at all the common hard maple. It is a hard maple, but it is full of little gnarls called eyes. Men looking for bird's-eye maple logs go through the standing timber and pick out the bird's-eye maple-trees, paying for them from $30 to $50 a thousand feet in the woods. Ordinary hard maple logs are worth only from $6 to $7 a thousand feet. It would be impossible to cut a piece of veneer with eyes in it from a common hard maple log, and would be equally impossible to cut a bird's-eye maple log, no matter how you cut it, so that it would not show the eyes."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

AN ERA OF SPIRITUAL EXPANSION.

REV. DR. WILLIAM ELIOT GRIFFIS, so far from being discouraged over recent statistics that have led many to ask whether Christianity is declining, reaches the conclusion that this is "the era of spiritual expansion," and that what has been taken as a sign of decline is due simply to "a change of emphasis" in religion. He writes in *The Globe-Democrat* (June 22) and refers first to the apparent lack of growth of the churches in late years and to the various reasons assigned for it. He says:

"The decay of preaching, the decline of pulpit ability, a lowering of personality in the clergy, the poor quality of the music, the lack of artistic resources, the hideous ugliness of the edifices, or the stuffiness of the air in them, the defects of sextons, the stupidity of church officers, are causes assigned. The ordinary Protestant church, as to form and spirit, is alleged to be a survival, a village meeting-house in a great city. Furthermore, the ideals of the preacher are non-strenuous—they appeal to the feminine rather than to the masculine mind and taste. Or, the church is monopolized by the rich. The workingman can find no food for his soul here. The people are cold and proud, there is no social atmosphere nor winsome personality, etc., and so on to the end of the chapter.

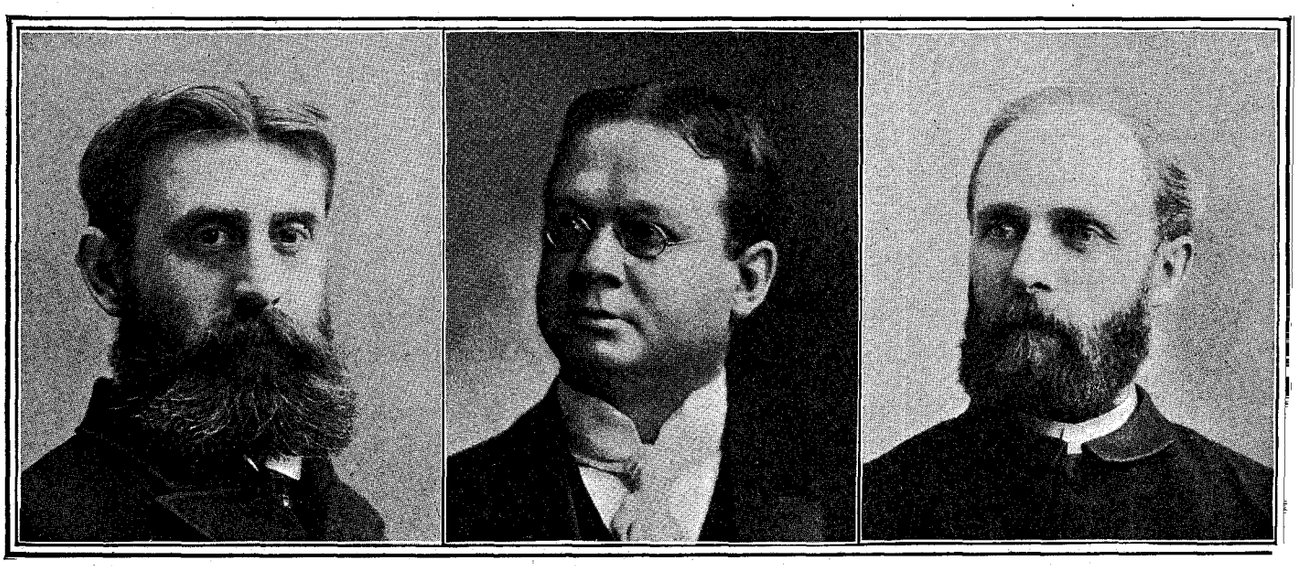
"No reasonable man can deny the force of these and other criticisms. Preachers are no longer eminent as scholars—pyramids of learning amid vast levels of ignorance. The brains are now in the pews. The clergy are not the ideal, but only the average of educated men. For ability in pulpit and at altar, we must depend upon what the fathers and mothers of each generation can furnish. Yet even now the people can make the parson far more than they imagine, and in general the congregation can have very much the sort of minister it wants. Undoubtedly music and art have in many communions a far larger part to play than in the past. Without a doubt, also, theology is too much the product of monastic, medieval, and scholastic ages, instead of the real message of the living Christ."

There is, moreover, Dr. Griffis thinks, a great hiatus between the life of Jesus, the outdoor Teacher, with his commandments, direct and forceful, and the ecclesiastical verbiage of modern pulpits. Dr. Griffis continues his diagnosis as follows:

"Revivalism, which roots its success in emotion, has been the bane of popular religions. The vast majority of converts thus made are women and girls. The crop of 'burnt-out' or hardened fathers, who talk before their children in a way that does not breed respect for the churches, is large. The clerical standard of conduct seems negative rather than manly. Religion is measured more by what a girl will not, than what a boy may do. Hence, the male goes where he is respected and invited—to the lodges, saloons, clubs, and athletic games. The Sunday-school works hand-in-hand with the church, and the ideal of religious life is rather a sweet young girl who will not do anything rough. In general, it is the mother and not the father who is ever lovely and of good report. We may not wonder that where the German and Dutch are spoken in our American churches, the men crowd them, for here no such morbid ideal prevails. That wealth and social ambition dominate many churches, keeping out the wage-earners, can not be denied. The workingman has a notion that the chief supporters of Protestant churches are those prominent in the corporations, which are soulless to a proverb. Perhaps all will agree that the rapid and almost unprecedented multiplication of amusements, the multifarious attractions and luxuries which come in the wake of national prosperity, and the phenomenal revival of outdoor sports and recreations have much to do with the decline of the churches."

But the decline of the churches is one thing and the decline of essential Christianity is, Dr. Griffis thinks, an entirely different thing. The former he admits, the latter he emphatically denies:

"Granting all the facts, there is as yet no sign of decay of the influence of Jesus nor of any real lessening of the inexhaustible fertility of Christianity. What we see is merely the transit of activities, a change of emphasis. Our age makes it appeals to life. It is none the less, therefore, religious. Faith is not credulity. It is vision of the eternal reality. Never was the power of the Founder more manifest than in our age. We see this in the spread of popular education and in the noble standards of public service set forth in our colleges and universities and their 'settlements' and 'extensions,' in the humanization of law, in the increased sensitiveness to suffering, in the multiplication of hospitals, in the growth of an army of nurses, in prison reform, in social amelioration, and in the clarification of the ideas which lie at the basis of human progress. Our true advance has been not in mechanical inventions, or in methods of communication and transit, but in the leavening of a larger mass by the forces inherent in Christianity. Ours is the era of spiritual expansion. Never was the army of faith larger, or missionary activity both at home or abroad greater. Many who least profess to be actuated by the commandments of Jesus are really doing his work. It is not for the Master's disciples to rebuke those who imitate



BENJAMIN B. WARFIELD,
Editor of *The Presbyterian and Reformed Review.*

WILLIAM RAINEY HARPER,
Editor of *The American Journal of Theology.*

GEORGE W SANDT,
Managing-Editor of *The Lutheran Quarterly.*

EDITORS OF RELIGIOUS PERIODICALS.—I. THE PRESBYTERIAN AND REFORMED REVIEW, THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF THEOLOGY, AND THE LUTHERAN QUARTERLY.

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the Christ, tho they are not in the circle of the twelve, or even in the corporation.

"In reality this is a religious age. Tho labels may be rewritten or transferred, the trend of things is nearness to the divine founder, and this is increasingly manifest—whether those to whom tradition is hallowed like it or not—by the removal of many courses of intermediaries between the men of to-day and the Son of Man. To those who see the reality of things there is transformation, indeed, but it is of the tree, not of the cloud; that is normal and beautiful evolution. Those who realize that all true progress in Christianity consists in a deeper insight and closer apprehension of the original ideas of the Master will not be cast down, but cheered. This much is certain, that when the church lives more like her Master and goes forth seeking to save, when she more clearly apprehends the truth which he lived before he taught it, when she substitutes the simplicity of his teachings for the vast accumulations which have been deposited upon it, when she stands for righteousness and for righteousness only, there will be nothing to mourn over."

THE RELIGION OF A SCIENTIFIC MAN.

IN a recent long essay (of 21 pages) printed in *The Fortnightly Review* and now republished in book form, Sir Henry Thompson, a well-known English scientist, records his 'attempt to seek, by a carefully made induction from available data, some certain assurance respecting the influence which the Infinite and Eternal Energy from which all things proceed' has exercised on man throughout his long career on earth." Says the London *Academy and Literature* of the writer:

"Sir Henry Thompson has been for nearly forty years among the most distinguished of surgeons; he has taken astronomy as a hobby, he has written a couple of novels, as well as innumerable books and papers on surgical and medical subjects; and he has been a frequent exhibitor at the Academy and the Salon. Now, in his eighty-second year, he sits down to declare the result of twenty years search for a spiritual foothold. And the last word of the scientific man in search of God is one of gladness."

Sir Henry Thompson has not found the God of any of the revealed religions. In fact he confesses to a dislike of the terms God, Jehovah, Theos, Jove, etc., and thinks that these should not be used in scientific writing, for the reason that they have "become so completely identified by long association of ideas with schemes of theological doctrine based on the alleged existence of personal appearances on earth of the beings thus named." He has tried to find from the progress of man and the known universe some hint of the tendencies, disposition, and purpose of the Eternal Energy which lies behind phenomena. "One method," he says, "alone can throw light on the subject, viz., a studious observation of the facts of nature and of the inferences which may be legitimately drawn from them." Man's progress, Sir Henry observes, has been "long and painful"; he has slowly acquired knowledge of the objects by which he is surrounded; and he has won every step "solely by his own unaided efforts." The first half of the article is devoted to a rapid survey of the development of man from the anthropoid ape to the present conditions. His inference from this survey is as follows:

"The first and most natural feeling suggested by a survey of that long and difficult course which man has traversed through countless ages, may be for many one of pity—with a sense of regret that, had it been possible, aid should not now and then have been proffered, perhaps at certain turning-points in his history, when apparently it would have been greatly serviceable. And not a few have expressed inability to believe in the beneficent tendencies of the Unknown Source of all power, and have inferred evidence of neglect, or of indifference, in regard to man's progress and welfare.

"But, on the other hand, it is next to certain that had the human race received at any time a revelation, say, of the means of obtaining fire, or of the elements of agriculture, or of the means of obtaining complete relief from suffering which modern science has discovered, man would never have become the efficient and highly endowed creature he is. He has fought his own way throughout, has overcome every obstacle himself, and passed through an educational course of the most perfect kind—self-taught, not 'helped.'

"The result of this survey of man's long struggle with the forces of nature, so often apparently hostile, but which he has so completely dominated and rendered subservient to his will and conducive to his well-being, has, I believe, established a fact which affords a complete and decisive proof of the beneficent tendency exercised by the Source of the Infinite and Eternal Energy."

If it is true that there is much pain in the world, it is also true that the lower animal has a comparatively small capacity for suffering and that man has learned to relieve the agonies of which he has become capable. Moreover, man shares with the animals infinite capacities for enjoyment in a thousand forms. We quote again:

"The cultivated and religious man . . . is grateful, yet proud to feel himself a participant in the great and endless procession of the wise and good throughout the ages; trustful, without shadow of a doubt respecting any kind of future there may be in store, and concerning which it is needless for him to inquire or speculate. He 'lives a life of Faith' in the Source of the Infinite and Eternal Energy, confident in the knowledge that the laws of the universe are the outcome of perfect Wisdom and Beneficence."

The scientific man's religion, adds Sir Henry, is one in which a priestly hierarchy has no place, and in which there are no specified formularies of worship. To him religion, in the phrase of Huxley, "ought to mean simply reverence and love for the ethical ideal, and the desire to realize that ideal in life."

He disavows any desire to disturb the beliefs of those who derive comfort and strength for well-doing from the Christian faith; but he has in mind the many who lack active faith in all religions, and he foresees a division in the future into two classes:

"Among the rising and future generations of the educated classes, many are certain to have their eyes opened to the fact that no supernatural revelation has ever been made to man. Hence the day is probably not far distant when the religious part of the community will be divided into two distinct camps or classes, viz., first, those who enjoy complete liberty of thought and action, and practise the manly virtues which are associated therewith; and secondly, those who become devotees of the old Papal Church, which denounces the exercise of reason and inquiry in all matters connected with religion, and as a consequence demands implicit obedience, offering to her votaries in return—with or without the intervening pains of purification in purgatory, according to circumstances—an ultimate admission by the Gate of St. Peter to the society of the blessed forevermore—a well-organized hierarchy which has exercised a vast influence on human affairs and interests for many ages, and may probably continue to do so for two or three more to come, but must eventually entirely disappear."

His concluding word is as follows:

"I am now approaching the end, and find myself compelled to arrive at a conclusion contrary, I gladly confess, to that which I at first entertained when engaged with the former part of the inquiry, and depressed by mentally realizing the miseries and hardships to which man was exposed during the tardy development for unknown ages of what may be deemed the infancy and childhood of the race: a career which will probably continue many ages more before he approaches maturity.

"But when that long inquiry came to an end, and not until then, the Truth—as I profoundly believe it to be—almost suddenly impressed me: to wit, that interference of a supernatural kind with man's doings (supposing its exercise to be possible within the limits of the great scheme of nature) would have marred, if it did not arrest, the course of that development which

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has issued in the remarkable progress he has made, especially during the last three centuries.

"I was now assured by evidence which I could not resist, that all which man—with his limited knowledge and experience—has learned to regard as due to Supreme 'Power' and 'Wisdom,' altho immeasurably beyond his comprehension is also associated with the exercise of an 'absolutely beneficent' influence over all living things, of every grade, which exist within its range.

"And the result of my labor has at least brought me its own reward, by conferring emancipation from the fetters of all the creeds, and unshakable confidence in the Power, the Wisdom, and the Beneficence which pervade and rule the universe."

OPEN-AIR PREACHING.

FOR several years past in various large cities of this country combined movements have been carried on by some of the larger churches and leading pastors looking to evangelism of the "masses" through outdoor and tent services. The tent-meetings may be said to have become an institution in New York and Philadelphia, and nearly so in Washington and Cleveland, while in Boston men of the rank of Dr. Gordon and Dr. Dixon preach on the "Common." In *The Transcript* (Boston, June 14) Dr. Howard Bridgeman, editor of *The Congregationalist*, discusses interestingly this form of religious service. Noting that the grounds of the National (baseball) League in Boston are to be utilized in the services this summer, and that leading church choirs are to assist, the writer goes on to cite English precedent for this work as follows:

"It is somewhat singular that with the example of England before us it has taken so long to domesticate on this side of the water the open-air preaching as an accredited and important method of proclaiming the Christian evangel. One would think that more of our ministers who go abroad every summer would bring back an enthusiasm for this form of activity. Certainly object-lessons are almost constantly before their eyes wherever they travel in Great Britain or Ireland. The first evening that I ever spent in England I strolled up to the square in front of George's Hall, Liverpool. It was a week-night evening, but there in a little clear space in that wide and populous area a little company had lined up to a portable organ and was singing familiar Gospel hymns. Even the street gamins, some of them with stumps of cigars in their mouths, joined in the refrain, one of them, I remember, distorting 'Crown him, crown him,' into 'Clown him, clown him,' but singing it as seriously as he listened afterward to a Gospel temperance appeal.

"What most differentiates open-air preaching in England from its counterpart in this country is that there it is an accepted and honored part of the religious machinery. It is not by any means confined to Salvationists or conductors of missions and of Gospel halls. The churches, particularly those in large centers, look upon it as a legitimate and desirable evangelistic measure, ranking with the Sunday-school and the organization of young people as a normal output of religious energy. Not that every church in the kingdom actually carries on such work, but a great many are far from content simply to carry on well-ordered services under their own roof. After worshiping one evening in one of the strong Free Churches in Oxford, I was starting homeward when one of its officers, a prominent bookseller in the city, himself a lay preacher, took me by the hand and said, 'Now we'll show you how the Gospel works in the open air.' Thereat a little party of us wended our way to a poorer district, where in the long summer twilight shabbily dressed men and women of rough demeanor gained at least a momentary upward impulse from the cheerful songs and the sincere testimonies of persons from the court end of the town."

Of the opportunity for this open-air evangelism, Dr. Bridgeman goes on to say:

"When all allowances have been made, the Christian forces in this country have not yet measured the greatness of the opportunity which the summer season presents for reaching people who never go inside a sanctuary. Every year we are getting to be more conspicuously an out-of-doors people. With that fact the church must reckon. . . . With a few rare exceptions the exponents of the practise in this country have been narrow, uneducated men who have constantly reiterated the assertion that their auditors were hell-deserving sinners. Others have ridden their favorite theological hobby so hard and so fast that the wayfaring men who happened to stand by got no conception of the fact that the Gospel of Christ is first, last, and all the time glad tidings of great joy. What a revolution would take place in the popular conception of open-air preaching, what an effective force it would become, how it would bridge the chasm between the churches and the masses, what a splendid reactive influence it would have upon the churches themselves if bishops and college presidents, pulpit orators of the first rank and laymen of the highest standing, should in some way give the open-air movement the benefit of their powerful influence."

A LABOR-UNION CHURCH.

IT is reported that a church is to be established in Indianapolis, the membership of which shall be limited to members of labor-unions, and from which all rich people are to be excluded. Concerning this project the Brooklyn *Eagle* (June 22) asks:

"Well, why not? The rich have their churches. It is as sure that fearless truth will not be spoken in some churches on Fifth Avenue as that fearless untruths will be spoken in a church to be founded on hate and class distinctions. He who preaches to millionaires only dare not say what he inwardly thinks of the actions of those who pay his salary, or of the worth of money when a man has ten times more of it than he can spend. The labor-union preacher will be as timid in respect of his opinions of the labor trust, with its strikes, its riots, its injustices, its oppressions, its denials of the constitutional right of Americans to work. His view must be biased away from wealth. By striking a balance between what is said in the plutocrats' churches and that which the walking delegate presides over, we may come to the truth, which is what the people seek and measurably get in churches that just present the old-fashioned Gospel."

The Evening Post (New York, June 21) treats the announcement in a semi-humorous vein thus:

"The project is an interesting departure from the Biblical ideal of the rich and poor meeting together before the Lord, who is the maker of them all. With a membership limited to those in good and regular standing in trades-unions, and with the running expenses paid by 'assessments'—as if for a strike—the success of the new evangelical venture would seem to be assured. We presume there would be a stringent rule against long sermons twenty minutes, with a leaning to the side of mercy, was Mr Evarts's idea, and a labor-union congregation would have peculiar advantages in enforcing it. They could rattle their pew doors, or all get up and go out, on the stroke of the clock, just as they drop their hammers on week-days. The pastor, we fear would find himself somewhat limited in point of Scriptural texts—many of them he would obviously have to avoid. The doctrine of not being entitled to eat unless you worked would never do for walking delegates, and praise of swearing to your own hurt and changing not would cast a gloom over an audience of contract-breaking unionists."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

AN ordination of an unusual character was performed at the Baltimore Cathedral, June 21, when Cardinal Gibbons conferred the office of the priesthood on a negro, Rev. J. Harry Dorsey. Rev. Mr. Dorsey is the second colored man in this country to be ordained priest, altho a number of colored men have been officiating as deacons. Father Dorsey will have a parish in the Southwest under the direction of Rev. Dr. Slattery, superior of the order of Josephites.

THE LITERARY DIGEST seems to have been in error in stating (June 7) that Rev. Dr. J. B. Remensnyder, of New York, saw in the Martinique disaster a penalty inflicted by Providence upon St. Pierre for the sins of its people. We followed a report of Dr. Remensnyder's utterances given in *The Times*. He has since written to the editor of that paper in correction and sends a copy of his letter to us. The report, he says, made him responsible for the very thing he was careful to disavow. "So far was I from holding that St. Pierre was destroyed for the sins of its inhabitants—which would have been an atrocious assumption on my part—that I said that we had no reason whatever to believe that such was the case."

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FOREIGN TOPICS.

THE UNITED STATES AT THE VATICAN.

THE appearance in Rome of Civil Governor Taft, of the Philippine Islands, and his dealings with the Pope and cardinals, have attracted attention in Europe. The general opinion is that the Vatican will adopt toward the United States in this matter an attitude markedly in contrast with its demeanor toward Spain. This is said to be due to the fact that the Vatican has recently profoundly modified its policy with reference to the Anglo-Saxon races. As the *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels) puts it:

"This modification [of the Vatican policy] dates in reality from the day of Spain's defeat by the United States, when it became apparent that the church would be threatened with decay if she persisted in her sole reliance on the Latin peoples. Thereupon the Vatican suspended its famous campaign against Americanism, and in its relations with the Anglo-Saxon races showed a condescension and a spirit of conciliation that characterize it very rarely. Hence the attention which it draws to the fact that the Pope was not represented at the enthronement of Alphonso XIII. by a special mission, whereas he appointed one for the coronation of Edward VII. On the other hand, the recent despatch to Rome of an American mission headed by Judge Taft, governor of the Philippines, has led the Pope to contemplate the possibility of the establishment of a United States legation at the Holy See. . . . This attitude of the Vatican is not calculated to surprise us. The church has always been severe with the weak and conciliatory with the powerful. She understands that the Latin peoples are threatened with decadence, that she can no longer rely upon the unreserved support of France, and she desires to go to the Anglo-Saxon races whose influence will predominate to-morrow. But it is certain that the Anglo-Saxons will not let the church play among them the part she played among the Latin peoples. For this reason the Vatican's influence in general politics will be more and more nugatory, more and more insignificant. When the last Latin peoples have succumbed in the race struggle, the church will be a dead force."

Various "official" and "semi-official" announcements have been made in the European papers, among them one that President Roosevelt had requested the Vatican to let him establish a United States mission to the Holy See. These and other stories are not seriously considered by the better-informed organs of European thought. *The Speaker* (London) says:

"If not the letter, certainly the spirit of the American Constitution forbids any political intercourse with heads of religions; but, practical as they are at the White House, it was understood that the moment had come to arrive at a direct agreement with the Holy See now that between the United States, Cuba, and the Philippines the Government has over 20,000,000 Roman Catholics to deal with. Thus they have had recourse to the sending to Rome of Governor Taft, who will act as the head of a mission which, however, does not officially exist, as apparently he did not come to the Eternal City purposely, but simply on his way back to Manila. The greatest problems to solve in the islands are two—the withdrawal of the Spanish friars, who are disliked by the natives as well as by their new masters, to be replaced by American clergy, and the purchase of the immense property which throughout their supremacy of several centuries the friars have accumulated. The latter question is the less complicated, as the American Government is ready to buy the friars out with liberality, while the former presents difficulties because of the lack of an American clergy."

The Vatican's political leaders have not, it is said in certain anti-Clerical sheets, abandoned their plan to have the United States open formal diplomatic negotiations with the Sovereign Pontiff's court. It is also said that no men will receive episcopal advancement in the United States who are not ready to cooperate in this work. The *Italie* says an arrangement of some sort has been made with the United States Government as a result of which Archbishop Keane of Dubuque, "one of the most ardent champions of Americanism," will be transferred to the see of New York. But this and other reports are dismissed as idle by commentators in a position to know. It is pointed out that the Roosevelt Administration is thoroughly American, which means that it is committed to the principle of absolute separation of church and state in the Philippines as well as in the United States. As for the reports about diplomatic relations, they "are without foundation, and their regular and frequent emanation from Roman sources leads some officials to a belief that it is desired by frequent publications on the subject to accustom the American mind to the idea."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE NEW FRENCH MINISTRY AT WORK.

THERE will be trouble in France because of the anti-Clerical character of the new French ministry, of which M. Combes is premier. All European comment predicts this. The new premier has already outlined his policy to the Chamber of Deputies, and it has four leading features: reduction of the period of military service to two years, enforcement of the law relating to the religious orders, establishment of a state school system along the lines of the American public-school system as regards non-sectarian features, and the imposition of an income tax. This policy will be attacked and resisted by the Clerical forces. We quote from *The Saturday Review* (London):

"The church has only exchanged an adversary of the Gallio type, one who was only an enemy for political purposes but with a mind capable of appreciating the object of his momentary enmity, for a smaller man whose career bespeaks him a votary of the narrowest revolutionary creed. An abbé who renounced his cloth to become a country doctor, he possesses the typical intellect of the successful republican politician. Crammed with certain grandiloquent formulæ that have no connection with the real political needs of the time or the facts of history, and nourished on the husks of Jacobinism, a small army of country practitioners have under the republic climbed into the Senate, but they have rarely as yet been permitted to disport themselves as the rulers of France. It remains now to watch the result of such an experiment. We can not say we think the omens are especially favorable for the ministerial program. M. Combes has prescribed that course of physic for his patient which he thinks she will swallow most easily, without perhaps any very careful consideration whether it will bring about the cure he professes to desire."

The *Temps* (Paris), which is, on the whole, friendly to the Combes ministry and is also an organ of the French Foreign Office, says the new premier has shown good sense and tact. The policy he announces it calls a sound one, and ultimate triumph is predicted for it. At the same time there is an uncertain radical element in the ministerial majority which can not be relied upon, and which, our authority fears, may desert M. Combes at a moment's notice. The opposite view is taken by the *Journal des Débats* (Paris). The tone of this paper is hostile to the Combes ministry. It says the ministerial policy is ill-defined and almost incomprehensible. It accuses the premier of dilly-dallying like a man who is not certain of himself and not certain of others. More attention is paid in France to the utterances of the Radical and Socialist press just now than usual, because those elements may decide ministerial questions for some time to come. The majority of these papers are reserved in their comments upon the Combes policy. The *Radical* (Paris) is an exception and avers itself "satisfied on all points." The *Petite République* (Paris) thinks the ministerial statement of policy might have been more energetic in form and more precise:

"In accordance with an unfortunate tradition, ministries, when they come first into power and submit their program to the Chamber, feel obliged to say nothing that pledges them irrevocably. Like fencers on the eve of a lunge, they await attack and

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reserve themselves for the parry. How much simpler and readier it would be to let everybody know at once what is proposed and what will be done."

The idea that Mr. Combes has not been sufficiently explicit finds expression in other journals of the Radical and Socialist stamp. Thus the *Lanterne* (Paris):

"It is desirable that this ministry, at the head of which is a firm and convinced republican, should have had from the beginning a clearer perception of its duty. It has preferred dexterity to vigor and it presents itself to the parliament with a moderated program. Let us hope that it will see its error and that the ardor of the contest which recommences will induce it to act. Strong in the support of the Republican Party, it can render the republic useful services, at any rate if it wishes to do all it has promised. That will make us overlook that it has not promised much."

Extreme Radical papers complain that genuine Radical measures, acceptable to Radicals and Socialists, are left out of the Combes program. The Clerical papers denounce the proposed school bill and the promise to enforce the "religious" law. There is no apparent spirit of compromise on either side.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WHAT THE KING OF ENGLAND MAY DO.

IN "King and Emperor," a "life-history of Edward VII." just published in London, appears a very interesting compendium of the rights and limitations of the King under the British constitution. Says Arthur Mee, the author:

"Nowhere is it set down in black and white what kings may do, and what they may not. Such momentous things are left to work out themselves, and somehow they work out all right. The powers of ministers are defined and confined, and an M.P. knows exactly what he may do, and what he may not do. But the crown is its own interpreter, and it would be within the strictly legal interpretation of the prerogative of the crown to bring about a revolution for which the history of England has no parallel.

"It may seem incredible, but it is perfectly true that Edward VII. might shatter the empire without breaking any law. The First Lord of the Admiralty would be amazed if he read in tomorrow's papers that the King had sold every ship in the navy, but the King would violate no part of the constitution by so doing. He has supreme command of our naval forces, and could dispose of every British vessel and every British gun. He might make somebody a present of the whole of our naval stores, and he could, of course, disband the navy completely, throwing a hundred thousand men out of employment. The King could dismiss every officer, non-commissioned officer, and man in the army, from Lord Roberts downward, and could discharge practically all the civil servants in the kingdom. In time of war the King is absolute. In case of invasion or sudden insurrection, he could demand that every able-bodied man should take up arms, could call out the militia, and could seize all ships. He has the power to cancel the acts and orders of generals, and to exercise supreme control over the forces on land or sea. He could make war with any country, and bring peace at any price.

"He is, of course, the supreme power known to the law. He can do no wrong. He is the head of the church, appointing all bishops, and during the vacancy of any see he represents the bishop of that see and has the temporal powers of a bishop. He is present, according to law, in every court of justice, and can pardon nearly all prisoners. He is in Parliament, according to the same law, at all times, and can refuse to sign any bill passed by either House. He can confer any title on any subject, and no subject can legally decline it. King Edward could mark his coronation by making every man and woman in the land a baronet or a marchioness. He can appoint any person to any office of authority; nobody has any right to refuse to be prime minister if called upon to be so by the King. No act of government can be complete without him. He is head of the state, head of the legislature, head of the church, head of the army, head of the navy. He alone can make money, or order it to be made, and he can make sovereigns of lead and give them the stamp of the royal mint. He can break every treaty, dismiss every ambassador, and recall every British representative from the capitals of Europe.

"But there are limits even to the theoretical powers of the King. He could sell the navy, but he could not spend a single penny of public money without the consent of Parliament. He can not create any new office with fees attached to it. He can pardon nearly all offenders, but he has no power to remit the sentence of a prisoner guilty of a certain form of Sabbath-breaking. He can not issue any proclamation contrary to law, nor a proclamation which would injure the community—such, for instance, as the exemption of a whole town from service on juries. Tho he can call every man to arms to resist invasion, he can not compel any civilian to leave the country. Tho he may pardon a prisoner after sentence, he can not prevent the sentence being passed; and tho he may set aside the judgment of the judges—except for contempt of court—he may not interfere with them in the course of their duties on the bench, and he can not dismiss them. Neither can he interfere in an act of private as opposed to public wrong.

"He can not, as some of his ancestors could, exclude any man from the House of Commons, nor can he exempt any one from the operation of ordinary law. In time of war there is practically no limit to the power of the King, but in time of peace he could not hand over one inch of British territory to foreign sway. He is the only man in the kingdom who can not arrest a criminal. As the King can do no wrong, he is above all law, and no action can be taken against him, therefore, if he breaks the law. It follows that if the King made an arrest, and the prisoner proved to be innocent, no action for false imprisonment could be taken against the sovereign. The King, therefore, can not make an arrest.

"The extraordinary powers of the crown, however, need not alarm us, neither need the King trouble about his limitations. It is the Idea, and not the statute-book, which governs us, and the Idea is exactly what we ourselves make it. It is the Idea, in the long run, which holds together four hundred millions of the human race."

AUSTRALIA'S TROUBLE WITH HER GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

THE resignation of Lord Hopetoun, governor-general of Australia, because the great Pacific commonwealth refused to pay all his expenses, has created a sensation throughout the British empire. The incident has proved a disagreeable shock to certain imperialists of the Chamberlain school, who are talking about "the dignity of the office" and the duty of the Australians to support that dignity. But other critics say that "dignity" is a euphemism for aristocratic pomp that is not in accordance with Australia's free institutions. The following account of the beginning of the trouble is from *The Argus* (Melbourne):

"When it was notified on July 17, 1900, that Lord Hopetoun had been appointed first governor-general of Australia, gratification was expressed in all the state parliaments in session at the time. Between this date and the proclamation of the federation on New Year's Day, 1900, it became evident to the Colonial Office that the salary provided in the constitution act for the governor-general (£10,000) would not nearly cover the cost of maintaining the position, seeing that his excellency would have, in addition, to visit all the states of the union at intervals. It was also seen that, owing to the strong feeling in Sydney respecting the seat of government, pressure would be brought to bear upon Lord Hopetoun to induce him to occupy the government-house in that city when the Parliament was not meeting in Melbourne. The Secretary of State for the Colonies therefore suggested to the premiers of the Australian states that their parliaments should be asked to vote the governor-general an additional £10,000 a year on a population basis. . . . . .

"Every day, however, it was becoming more evident to his excellency that he could not keep up the two establishments which he had been practically compelled to maintain without drawing to an excessive degree upon his private income. He therefore talked over the matter with the prime minister, and subse-

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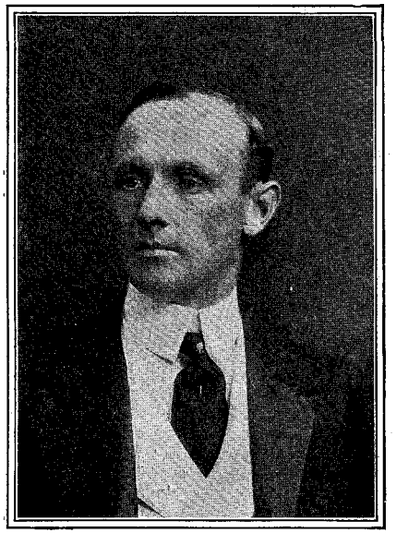
quently with the treasurer. As a result, it was agreed that the governor-general should waive his right to be refunded the £10,000 he had spent in connection with the royal visit, and that instead the ministry should introduce a bill to grant him an extra £8,000 a year toward the maintenance of his two Australian establishments. . . . The prime minister found, however, that the temper of the chamber was against the measure. The proposed allowance was rejected, and in its place the committee inserted a clause to cover a grant of £10,000 for expenditure in connection with the royal visit."

Commenting editorially upon this state of affairs, the great Australian daily says:

"Members, of course, had a very shrewd idea of what would follow when they announced their decision; and, if they had no suspicion in the first instance, one of Mr. Barton's intimations would have awakened them. To-day's news can not surprise them, however sorry they may be to have their fears confirmed. There has evidently been some misconception about the financial position the governor-general would occupy, but it would be useless to attempt any inquiry in that direction to-day. The feeling to-day must be one of regret that the resignation occurs, and that it occurs under its actual circumstances. It is a public mortification that the first governor-general of Australia should tender his resignation in connection with a financial question. And Lord Hopetoun, while he speaks in his message of feeling 'no personal resentment,' is evidently mortified himself that his official career in the commonwealth should be thus abruptly terminated. This much can be said, that, apart from all the issues now raised, Lord Hopetoun will always be remembered in Australia with personal good-will and respect."



LORD HOPETOUN,
Given a Marquisate as a Coronation honor.

The subject has been taken up with warmth by the English newspapers. The London *Times* says:

"The special circumstances which have imposed upon Lord Hopetoun an exceptional financial burden arise from the fact that the federal capital of the commonwealth has not yet been chosen. Until it is chosen there are practically two capitals, one at Sydney, and one at Melbourne where the commonwealth Parliament meets. The governor-general is compelled to move from the capital of New South Wales to the capital of Victoria as the exigencies of public business require. Practically he is obliged to maintain a residence in each, and to maintain it on a footing in all respects worthy of his position as the representative of the sovereign and as the social head of the commonwealth. Neither the governor-general nor the people of Australia would be satisfied if the amenities of Government House, or the display befitting the depository of the prerogatives of the sovereign, were to be diminished from the considerations of economy. The governor-general is expected to keep up great and costly establishments in both cities, to entertain with magnificence, and to contribute lavishly to public objects, whether of amusement or of benevolence. To perform these duties in two communities in which the standard and the cost of living are very high, he is allowed by the commonwealth £10,000 a year. The sum would not nearly provide for the necessary expenses of the governor-general, even if he had a fixed residence throughout the year."

But a different way of looking at the matter is that of *The Daily News* (London):

"[Lord Hopetoun] appears to consider the present salary too small for keeping up the dignity of the office in any circumstances. Here comes in the radical difference in ideas between the governor-general and those over whom he is placed. Lord Hopetoun is a man at home in the atmosphere of courts. He was for four years a whip in the House of Lords, and two years served as lord chamberlain in the royal household. His notion of what is demanded by the dignity of his office is a great deal more magnificent than that of the plain-living and intensely democratic people of the Australian commonwealth. Our colonies do not care for official pomp. It does not spring naturally from the free soil of the newer continents, as it does from British ground, under which lie so many generations of departed kings and nobles. The colonial would prefer something more close to the tradition of the United States, where the President, on a smaller salary than that which Lord Milner is now receiving, entertains guests and maintains his position in democratic simplicity."

Australia is being bled in all directions for salaries, according to *The Westminster Gazette* (London):

"It is interesting to note that the refusal to give Lord Hopetoun a larger allowance is only one of the several ways in which Australia is beginning to wish to save money in salaries. Mr. See has just promised a deputation who wished to reduce the number of members in the New South Wales Parliament that a bill shall be introduced providing for a referendum on the point. In the mean time no more appointments are to be made to the legislative council. The Queensland Government has gone further with a definite announcement that it proposes to reduce the number both of ministers and members of the legislature. The truth is that it will take Australia some little time to adapt itself to the new conditions created by the coming into being of the commonwealth. Taking into account the total population, the number of governors, ministers, and members of Parliament does seem to be excessive."

THE CHILE-ARGENTINE SHADOW OVER SOUTH AMERICA.

FOR a number of years the dread of South America has been the outbreak of war between Chile and Argentina. The trouble is nominally over boundary lines, but in reality it is a question of the territorial destiny of a vast region. Chile's standing contention is that Argentina must not concern herself with Pacific-coast diplomacy. Argentina denies Chile's right to absorb Peruvian or Bolivian territory. Chile is well equipped for war, thanks to the energy of German officers. Argentina has a good army as armies go in South America, and she has been adding to her sea strength by the purchase of formidable cruisers. This is the situation that has led to so much recent negotiation and even caused the appearance of the King of England as arbitrator. The present state of affairs is that the two republics more or less formally agree to limit their armaments and to refer frontier disputes to a British commission. It is agreed also to refer all disputes arising hereafter to Great Britain. Discussing the prospect of war, the London *Times* says:

"A decided victory for Chile would have meant the loss of her Patagonian territory by Argentina and the payment of a crushing indemnity. A decided victory for Argentina would have involved the destruction of the Chilian fleet, the restoration to Peru and Bolivia of the territories conquered from them in 1879-82, and the surrender to Argentina of ports on the Pacific coast of Patagonia. To both countries the struggle would have brought the ruin of the credit on which their prosperity almost entirely depends for many years to come. To their European creditors a contest must have been hardly less calamitous. The total of foreign capital already embarked in Argentina exclusive of the public debts is estimated at the enormous sum of nearly £123,000,000. The amount invested in Chile is not nearly so large, but it is still very considerable. The resources of both countries are immense, and it is probable that the greater part of them are as yet very imperfectly known. All that is needed to develop the republics is foreign capital, and foreign capital is ready to flow abundantly into them provided they continue to enjoy peace and reasonably good government. This country has supplied, we

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believe, something like three-quarters of the capital invested in Argentine enterprises, and a yet larger proportion of that invested in Chilian enterprises in the past, and it is quite ready to engage in fresh undertakings in both states in the future. All it asks is the security which peace alone can bring."

The outlook is on the whole favorable, continues the London daily, which sees much to be gratified at from a British point of view:

"President Riesco and President Roca have pledged themselves to a course which should render a pacific settlement of the controversies between them assured. They have appointed His Majesty King Edward general arbitrator in their differences. They have canceled the orders they had given for new warships and arranged to equalize their armaments within twelve months. They have agreed that, while Chile is to retain all her rights under existing treaties, both countries are to recognize the principle of non-interference with the boundaries of the neighboring republics. The fourth protocol proposes to declare the perpetual neutrality of the Straits of Magellan, and to refer differences on this as on the other points to arbitration by the King. The implicit confidence reposed, by the governments and the peoples of both nations, in the perfect impartiality and justice of our sovereign in matters of the deepest concern to them can not but be grateful both to King Edward himself and to his subjects."

The notion that peace is assured is entertained by *The South American Journal* (London), but the *Temps* (Paris) is unable to accept that view. It admits that the war "which seemed on the eve of breaking out between Chile and Argentina has for the moment been put off":

"But it would be a mistake to be reassured entirely and to consider all danger past. Well-informed minds deem it certain that if the arbitrator between the two republics does not hasten to give his decision in the course of the coming summer—which is winter in that part of South America—the return of the fine season in that hemisphere will witness a conflict. . . . It depends upon the arbitrator—that is, upon the King of England, if he emerges from the sort of hibernating torpor in which he is confined—to deprive the partizans of war of a convenient pretext by deciding the question of disputed territory."

The press of the two countries involved is extremely bellicose in tone. Argentine newspapers accuse Chile of deceit and overweening ambition. The *Prensa* (Buenos Ayres), a careful and influential daily, says:

"It is the imperative duty of the Argentine Republic to prepare for the emergency confronting it by a display of its whole energy. We are convinced that public spirit will respond vigorously to the occasion. We regret being unable to say as much for the Government. The first step in this preparation for a duel to the death consists in the adoption of a settled international policy, of a plan or a definite proposal. It is essential to impress upon Chile, infatuated to the point of insolence, the weight of Argentine influence."

The Chilean press is quite defiant toward Argentina. The newspapers of the two countries have been exchanging bellicose extracts from one another's columns, the net result being mutual disesteem. The *Lei* (Santiago) speaks of "Argentina's childish exultation in her new naval playthings" and accuses the sister republic of territorial aggression. It adds, respecting the anti-Chilean propaganda:

"The statesmen honored with the high responsibility of safeguarding Chilean destinies see in these periodical manifestations a revelation of Argentina's morbid national mind."

The Chilian Times (Santiago), a British paper, pronounces the outlook for peace bright. It declares that the British commissioners have arrived and are at work in good earnest. It adds:

"Let us try to forget the past, and let us be thankful that after thirty years of continuous misunderstanding there is, at length, in sight a settlement of the vexed boundary question between Chile and Argentina. The presence in the field of the technical advisers of the arbitrator is an immense gain, and is the surest guaranty for peace that has existed for many years. It is too early to venture on forecasts as to when the award of the arbitrator may be pronounced, but if good fortune should attend, as we sincerely hope it may, the labors of the commissions; and if the arguments and evidence of the parties to the treaty of arbitration be closed without any further delay, we think it may be safely assumed that the present year will not close without the arbitrator's award having been given. In the mean time, it is to be hoped that nothing may occur to disturb the peaceful relations of the two republics."

This was written before the prostration of King Edward—the arbitrator—had been announced to the world.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

POINTS OF VIEW.

WHAT ENGLAND IS WORTH TO GERMANY.—England is worth a good deal to Germany, according to an anonymous article in the *Deutsche Revue* (Berlin), which says among other things: "The Morgan trust is a pill that would be less bitter if support had been sought by the English among the German steamship lines." The writer urges German newspapers to adopt a friendlier tone toward Great Britain.

A WORLD PERIL.—The result of the Boer war is that Chamberlain of England is a menace to all nations, thinks a writer in the *Nation* (Berlin) "It is undeniable that English egotism has come newly strengthened out of this war. Chamberlain's policy has won, and this policy can entail direc perils upon the world." It is predicted that Chamberlain will henceforth be a greater figure than ever in British public life.

A RISING MAN IN SPAIN.—Señor Canalejas, who resigned from the Spanish ministry recently because the Government did not, as he thought deal firmly enough with the religious orders, has undertaken a politica agitation in Spain. The *Heraldo* (Madrid) is supporting the movement vigorously, and the *Frankfurter Zeitung* attributes great importance to Signor Canalejas's efforts among the working classes.

THE CZAR KNOWS HIS TRADE.—Nicholas II. thoroughly understands the Russian character and is not likely to do anything to upset his country, according to a writer in the *Revue Bleue* (Paris). "He scrupulously follows the policy of his father, who, by his national spirit, won the adoration of his people—using the word people to mean the great mass whose sentiments are Russian and whose attachments are to tradition. By demonstrating that Russia can easily be governed in accordance with its own national spirit and in opposition to the principles imported from abroad Alexander III. rendered any return to anti-national misconceptions impossible."

VOLCANOES IN EUROPE.

The position of Leopold of Belgium, Alphonso of Spain, and Alexander Servia. —*Ulk*

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BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"It's Up to You."—Hugh McHugh. (G. W. Dillingham Company.)

"A New Catechism of Christian Doctrine and Practise."—James Bellord. (The Ave Maria, $0.10.)

"Armageddon."—Valentine Brown. (Published by author at Portland, Ore.)

"Bruce Norman."—John T. Brown. (J. T. Brown Publishing House, Louisville, Ky., $1.00.)

"Songs of the Press."—Bailey Millard. (Elder & Shepard.)

"Natural Philosophy."—James Ferguson. (The Alliance Publishing Company, $0.35.)

"Truth about Socialism."—John Collins. (Appeal to Reason, $0.25.)

"National Souvenir of Prince Henry's Visit to the United States." (German-American Publishing Company.)

"Belshazzar." — William Stearns Davis. (Doubleday, Page & Co., $1.50.)

"The Rhymes of Ironquil." (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $1.50.)

"Character Building."—Booker T. Washington. (Doubleday, Page & Co., $1.50 net.)

"Folk-tales of Napoleon."—Translated by George Kennan. (The Outlook Company, $1.00 net.)

CURRENT POETRY.

The Uninvited Guest.

By ELLA WHEELER WILCOX.

[This poem was published on the day it was announced that, because of his serious illness, the coronation of Edward VII. would be indefinitely postponed.]

Right through the merry heart of that vast throng
That filled historic streets with bloom and song,
Unseen by any eye he moved along.

To Prince and Peer, to Pride or Pedigree,
He paid no homage. Greater far was he
Than any monarch ruling land or sea.

But never yet to any scene of mirth
Or coronation of the Kings of earth
Had he been bidden, tho of royal birth.

And yet he came invincible as fate;
No haughty keeper of the door or gate
Could stay his progress or dare bid him wait.

The King had longed a lifetime for the prize
Held now before his sad, still longing eyes,
And the whole kingdom rang with joyful cries.

The great Archbishop reached to him the Crown,
When high beyond the uproar of the town
A voice commanded, "Put the bauble down!"

Above the King the uninvited guest
Leaned with a wreath which bore the one word,
"Rest."
"Wear this," he whispered gently; "it is best."

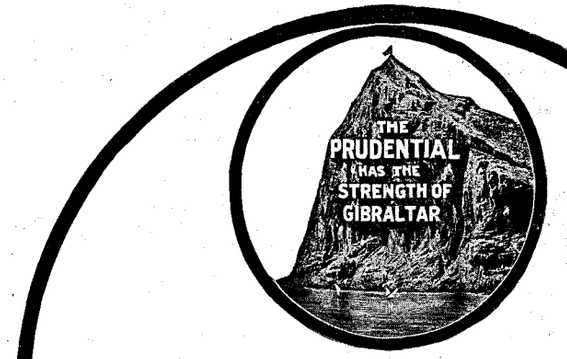
—In New York *Journal*.

The Test of the Sky.

By DORA READ GOODALE.

Not to earth's test—to thine, wide-arching sky,
Bright, ruthless sky, in whose thrice-limpid blue
The unseen currents, air and fire and dew,
Do purify themselves continually:
Even to thy test and judgment, all things come!
Sky of a thousand storms,
A million stars—thou heaven bent o'er all,
Limitless, fathomless, and inscrutable:

Laws, customs, creeds—the fabrics that men rear,
Unstayed, unglossed, must meet th' accuser here;
Full many a doctrine high in church or state,
Hallowed by usage, fair of outward guise—
Systems whose fragments still beguile the wise



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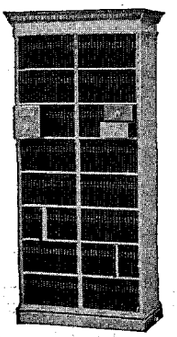

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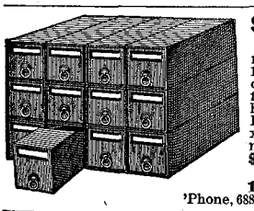

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All crumbling show, worm-cankered and undone.
But wisdom shines more clear,
Truth ever whiter; naught has love to fear,
Nor unstained faith, from yon broad glances sent
Down the blue gulf and dazzling firmament.

Thy face we seek—we, too, thou searching sky,
In whose dread vault and glacial-bright abyss
Winged currents bind the unseen world to this;
Whose life renews earth's life perpetually:
Not to men's courts—to thine, we also come!
Still to the desert lone
We steal apart, or mountain waste and high,
And wait the solemn verdict of the sky.

—In June *Atlantic Monthly*.

PERSONALS.

President Loubet in Russia.—In his recent visit to the Czar, President Loubet of France had occasion to speak to a young officer of the Elysée, who chanced to be one of those about the President's luncheon-table. The incident is related in the New York *Times* as follows:

Turning suddenly to the younger man, Loubet had asked: "You know the people. Am I popular?" And, almost breathless from surprise, the other had answered: "I do not think so, Monsieur le President."

There was a moment of embarrassed silence around the board, which was broken by the host's asking pleasantly:

"You have, of course, good reason for that unwelcome opinion; can I not share it?"

"Monsieur le President," went on the officer, who had got hold of himself a little by this time, "my father told me once that he realized M. Thiers's popularity only when he saw his portrait in gingerbread in all the booths at the fair in the Place de Trone. I have not yet seen your picture in that guise, sir."

And as the laughter broke forth President Loubet is reported to have said:

"Thank you. I have not thought of that."

The Creator of "Mr. Dooley."—The discussion of prominent questions seems incomplete if Mr. Dooley does not give his opinion. Mr. Finley Peter Dunne, the creator of "Mr. Dooley," is, according to Michael Monahan (writing in the St. Louis *Mirror*), "the most famous and popular newspaper writer in the world." Mr. Monahan thus describes his personal appearance and characteristics:

One seems to have heard of "Dooley" for so long a time that one is at first taken aback by the youthfulness of his creator. Peter Dunne—as his friends call him—is still under thirty-five—the grand climacteric of the literary man—and has no gray hairs or other sign of premature age to explain. His blue eyes sparkle brightly behind the glancing pebbles that he wears, less from need perhaps than from the literary habit. Truly Irish are these eyes, full of changing expression, whimsical and kindly; and the smile that rarely leaves his handsome mouth discloses a set of teeth which a woman might envy. All in all, it is a genuinely Irish face of the best type, and when in moments of earnestness the mouth is compressed into a straight line, you can make no doubt of Mr. Dunne's ancestry. For the rest, this famous young man dresses quietly, as the phrase goes, and in good taste; his manner is frankly genial and self-possessed, with something of the keenness of the journalist showing through, but without a trace of the peculiar affectation that is dubbed "literary." Meeting him on Broadway,

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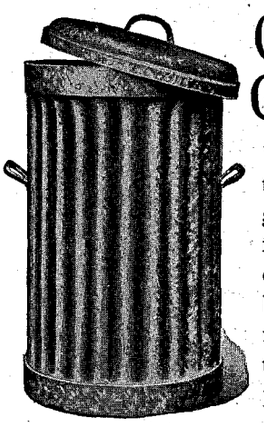

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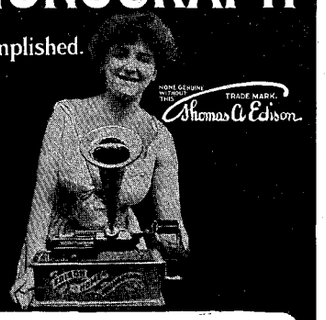

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you might say that physically and sartorially, Mr. Finley Dunne looks like an attractive composite of Sherlock Homes, Gillette, and Nat Goodwin.

Mentally, I need not say, he is himself *sui generis*, as spontaneously witty in his talk as the best of his written product. Quite unspoiled, too, by the favor of the public and the great reputation which has come to him. Acting always like the one man in company who has nothing on his mind, tho the responsibility for the wit of the Irish race is now, by universal consent, placed on his shoulders. Determined, obviously, not to be "literary," not to be anything but himself, a good fellow, having a continuously good time in the best of all possible worlds.

The present writer is in a position to know that Mr. Dunne's work is more in request at this moment by the newspaper syndicates than that of any other man in America. In fact, it is "Dooley" first and the rest nowhere.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

Its Place.—JINKS: "Most things that are bought go to the buyer."

JENKS: "Yes, all except coal, that goes to the cellar."—*Princeton Tiger.*

No Time for Lessons.—JIMMY: "I wish I went to school in Russia."

JOHNNY: "Why?"

JIMMY: "It takes all day to call the roll."—*Brooklyn Life.*

The Reason.—"I've just been reading some statistics of births and deaths. Extraordinary thing! Every time I breathe a man dies!"

"Great Scott! Why don't you chew cloves?"—*London Judy.*

None Left.—BRIGGS: "Did you have a good time in San Francisco?"

GRIGGS: "Fine. There isn't a flea there."

BRIGGS: "Why, I understood there were loads of them."

GRIGGS: "Well, I brought 'em all back with me."—*Life.*

Another Good Way.—CHIMMY: "Wot is de best way to teach a girl to swim?"

JOHNNY: "Well, yer want to take her gently by de hand, lead her gently down to de water, put yer arm gently 'round her waist, and——

CHIMMY: "Oh, cut it out! It's me sister!"

JOHNNY: "Oh! Push her off de dock!"—*Puck.*

The Awakening of Great Men.—INSTRUCTOR: "Lord Byron said that Macaulay woke up one morning and found himself famous. What great character in American literature is parallel to this."

STUDENT (who had been dozing): "Rip Van Winkle!"—*Princeton Tiger.*

Very Much Worn.—SANDY: "I want tae buy a necktie."

SHOPMAN (showing some fashionable specimens): "Here is a tie that is very much worn."

SANDY: "I dinna want ane that's very muckle worn. I've plenty o' them at hame."—*Tit-Bits.*

Coming Events.

July 5-9.—Convention of the National Turnerbund at Davenport, Iowa.

July 7.—Convention of the Afro-American Press Association at St. Paul.

Convention of the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of United States and Canada at Atlantic City.

Convention of the Boiler Makers' and Iron Shipbuilders' Union at Baltimore.

Convention of the International Jewelry Workers' Union of America at Boston.

Convention of the International Association of Distributers at Milwaukee.

Convention of the Iron Moulders' Union of America at Toronto.

July 7-11.—Convention of the National Educational Association at Minneapolis.

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July 8.—Convention of the Catholic Colleges' Association of America at Chicago.

July 8–10.—Convention of the International Association of Accident Underwriters at Crawford House, N. H.

July 9–11.—Afro-American Council at St. Paul.

Current Events.

Foreign.

June 23.—The King and Queen return to London; the coronation festival opens.

June 24.—The King is operated or for perityphlitis. His condition is reported very serious. The coronation festival is postponed.

Admiral Rodgers and the staff of the United States Legation are received by the Emperor of China and the Empress Dowager.

Lord Milner takes the oath of office at Bloemfontein as governor of the Orange River Colony.

June 25.—The special foreign representatives begin to leave London.

June 26.—The King's condition continues to improve.

June 27.—King Edward continues to make satisfactory progress toward recovery.

June 28.—The Dreibund or Triple Alliance is renewed, the signatures of the representatives of Germany, Italy, and Austria being attached in Berlin.

June 29.—King Edward continues to improve.

Fighting is reported at Cape Haytien, Haiti; Admiral Killick, of the Haitian fleet, bombards the town and the forces of General Firmin are dislodged by the northern revolutionists.

Domestic.

CONGRESS.

June 23.—*Senate:* A bill to ratify an agreement with the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians is discussed.

House: Debate on the Philippine Civil Government bill is continued.

June 24.—*Senate:* Bill creating a forest reserve in the Southern Appalachian Mountains is passed and an agreement with the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians is ratified.

House: Debate on the Philippine Civil Government bill continues.

June 25.—*Senate:* Consideration of the bill admitting Arizona, New Mexico, and Oklahoma to the union is postponed until December 10. The Army Appropriation bill is finally passed and sent to the President.

House: Debate on the Philippine Civil Government bill is continued. The Army and Navy Appropriation bill is discussed.

June 26.—*Senate:* The General Deficiency bill is passed.

House: The Philippine Civil Government bill is passed by a vote of 141 to 97.

Both branches adopt the conference report on the Isthmian Canal bill.

June 27.—*Senate:* There is a sharp debate between Senators Platt, of Connecticut, and Teller, of Colorado, on the subject of Cuban reciprocity. District of Columbia Appropriation bill is passed.

House: Consideration of the contested election case of Horton *vs.* Butler, from the Twelfth Missouri District, is begun.

June 28.—*Senate:* Senator Morgan, of Alabama, charges that a lobby was at work in behalf of the Panama Canal. Senators Deboe and Blackburn engage in a lively discussion of Kentucky politics.

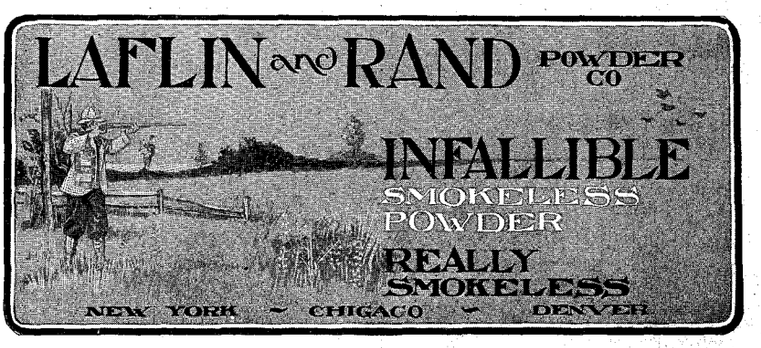
House: The contested election case of the Twelfth Missouri District is decided by a declaration that the seat is vacant.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

June 23.—W. J. Bryan attacks ex-President Cleveland for his speech before the Tilden Club in New York City.

June 24.—President Roosevelt sends a message of sympathy to the King.

June 25.—President Roosevelt receives the degree of Doctor of Laws from Harvard; he



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University Chemist Acting as Judge

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This public demonstration gave Dr. Mott an international reputation that has brought him into correspondence with people all over the world, and several noted Europeans are numbered among those who have taken his treatment.

The Doctor will correspond with those who are suffering with Bright's Disease, Diabetes, or any kidney trouble, either in the first, intermediate, or last stages, and will be pleased to give his expert opinion free to those who will send him a description of their symptoms. An essay which the doctor has prepared about kidney troubles and describing his new method of treatment will also be mailed by him. Correspondence for this purpose should be addressed to IRVINE K. MOTT, M.D., 128 Mitchell Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.

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The experienced physician who wrote "*The Ethics of Marriage*" talks to his readers with the utmost directness, yet with perfect propriety on: bars to parenthood, preparing for the child, the unborn child, and all other subjects directly related to the responsibilities of maternity. *Dr. George F. Shrady* says, "the book should be conscientiously read by every parent in the land."

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"The heart of society is the home, and the heart of the home is the cradle," says the author of "*The Ethics of Marriage*." He shows how both may be developed to the highest perfection and the truest, most lasting happiness may be realized. Parents and young people, after reading this book will join with *Elizabeth A. Tobey* of the W. C. T. U. who wrote the author—"May God bless your words." The book is a 12mo, cloth bound, and will be sent postpaid for $1.00, by Funk & Wagnalls Company, Pubs., 30 Lafayette Place, New York.

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By Dr. J. T. WRIGHT

Chess Editor of "The Literary Digest"

ical instructions on Position of the Pieces, Game tion, Notation of Solution, the Forsyth Notation, to Solve a Problem, Questions Answered, etc.

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makes a speech in which he praises the work of Root, General Wood, and Governor Taft.

June 26.—Admiral Dewey testifies before the Senate Committee on the Philippines.

June 27.—It is reported that President Roosevelt will issue a proclamation granting amnesty to Aguinaldo and all other Filipino political prisoners on July 4, if the Philippine Civil Government bill has become a law at that time.

Admiral Dewey testifies again before the Senate Committee on the Philippines.

June 28.—The President signs the Isthmian Canal bill.

It is announced at the War Department that civil government will be established throughout the Philippine Islands on July 4.

CHESS.

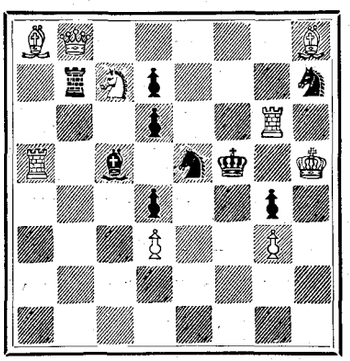
[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

THE LITERARY DIGEST FIRST PROBLEM TOURNEY.

Problem 683.

I. MOTTO: "Eschscholtzia."

Black—Nine Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

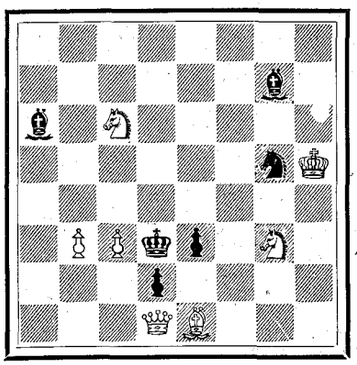
B Q 5 B; 1 r S p 3 s; 3 p 2 R 1; R 1 b 1 r s k 1 K; 3 p 2 p 1; 3 P 2 P 1; 8; 8.

White mates in two moves.

Problem 684.

II. MOTTO: "Montcalm."

Black—Six Pieces.



White—Seven Pieces.

8; 6 b 1; b 1 S 5; 6 s K; 8; 1 P P k p 1 S 1; 3 p 4; 3 Q B 3.

White mates in two moves.

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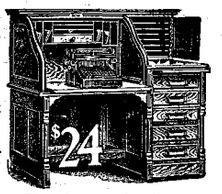

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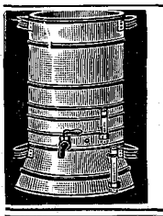

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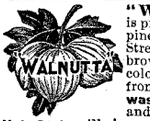

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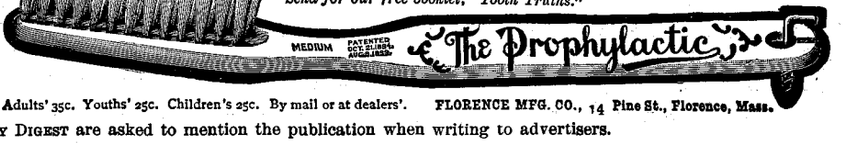

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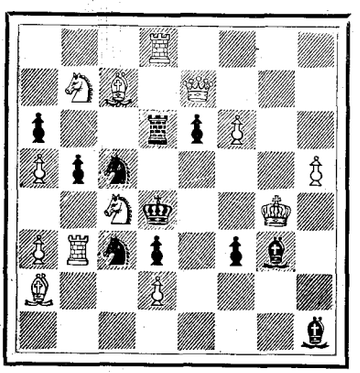
Problem 685.

III. MOTTO: "Kaleidoscope."

Black—Eleven Pieces.



White—Thirteen Pieces.

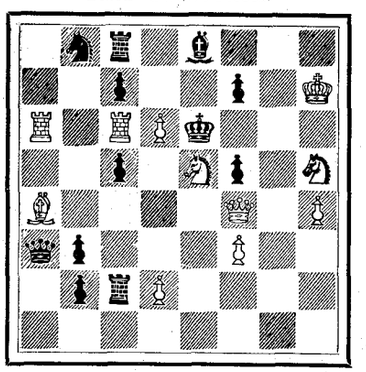
3 R 4; 1 S B 1 Q 3; p 2 r p P 2; P p s 4 P; 2 S k 2 K 1; P R s p 1 p b 1; B 2 P 4; 7 b.

White mates in three moves.

Problem 686.

IV. MOTTO: "Sat sapienti."

Black—Twelve Pieces.



White—Eleven Pieces.

1 S r 1 b 3; 2 p 2 p 1 K; R 1 R P k 3; 2 p 1 S p 1 S; B 4 Q 1 P; q p 3 P 2; 1 p r P 4; 8.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 677: Key-move, (Author's solution) P—B 6.

No. 678.

1. Kt—Kt 5 / K—K 7	2. Kt—Q 2 / K—Q 6	3. Q—K 4, mate	
	2. ..... / Any other	3. Q—K B sq, mate	
1. ..... / K—B 7	2. Kt—Q 2 / K—Kt 7	3. Q—Q Kt sq, mate	
1. ..... / K—B 5	2. Kt—(K 4)—Q 6, ch / K—Q 6	3. Q—Q sq, mate	
	2. ..... / K x P	3. B—K 3, mate	
1. ..... / P—K 4	2. Q—Q sq, ch / K x Kt	3. Kt—Q 6, mate	
1. ..... / P—Kt 6	2. Q—Q Kt sq, ch / K—K 7	3. Kt—Q 4, mate	

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; the Rev. S. M. Morton, D.D., Effingham, Ill.; A. C. White, Cambridge, Mass.; Dr. J. H. S., Geneva, N. Y.; W. W. S., Randolph-Macon System, Lynchburg, Va.; R. O'C., San Francisco; J. L. Dynan, Bethlehem, Pa.; C. B. E., Youngstown, O; Dr. H. Steinberg, New York City; B. Colle, New York City.

676: W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.; T. H., Union Hill, N. J.; Dr. J. M. J. Manning, Almo, Ky.; W. A. Falconer, Fort Smith, Ark.; J. H. Wells, Golden, Col.

677: A Knight, Hillsboro, Tex.; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.; R. H. Renshaw, University of Virginia; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; O. C. Brett, Humboldt, Kan.

Comments (677): "A most neat piece of work"—M. M.; "A little key for such a big door"—J. G. L.; "Unusually clean and attractive"—S. M. M.; "Easy and neat"—R. O'C.; "Many mates but none very subtle or of merit"—W. R. C.

678: "Nice mates; inferior key"—M. M.; "The solver of this splendid problem earns his bread by the sweat of his brow"—J. G. L.; "Simple and easy, but has many fine mates"—S. M. M.; "A simple key, but fine play"—A. C. W.; A work of art. Remarkable for variety, and accuracy of construction"—J. H. S.; "Most excellent"—R. O'C.; "Quite difficult"—B. C.; "Great and difficult"—A K.

In reference to 676, the claim is made that there are, at least, three key-moves beside P—B 6. These are, R—K 3, R—K 7, and Kt—Kt 7. Will our solvers who found only P—B 6 examine these other keys and report.

In addition to those reported, A. Given, Washington, D.C., and the Hon. Tom M. Taylor, Franklin, Tex., got 675; D. S. Taylor, Hyde Park, Mass., 676; T. J. D., 675 and 676.

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